

EGYPT GENERALLY
READY TO ACCEPT
PACT WITH BRITAIN

Nationalist Leader Says That
With One or Two Reservations
Milner Agreement Has Been,
Broadly Speaking, Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After having sounded public opinion in Egypt on the Zaghlul-Milner agreement, the Zaghlul mission has returned and is now in London. In an interview with Said Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, broadly speaking, the Milner agreement has, with one or two reservations, been accepted. The most important reservation is that Great Britain should make a clear statement acknowledging complete abolition of the protectorate over Egypt.

Speaking of Zaghlul Pasha, it is well to remember that Lord Cromer, former Consul-General in Egypt, in his farewell speech, said: "I should like to mention the name of one with whom I have only recently cooperated, but for whom, in that short time, I have learned to entertain a high regard. Unless I am much mistaken, a career of great public usefulness lies before the present Minister of Education, Said Zaghlul Pasha. He possesses all the qualities necessary to serve his country. He is honest; he is capable; he has the courage of his convictions; he has been abused by many of the less worthy of his own countrymen. These are high qualifications. He should go far."

Complete Freedom Aimed At

Zaghlul Pasha said that the Egyptian ambition is to attain absolute and complete freedom as a nation, without any reservations. He expressed confidence that any difficulty Lord Milner may experience in accepting this view will be overcome by realization of the overwhelming advantage to be derived from its acceptance. He said: "It would prove to the world that Great Britain is willing to help toward independence those that have advanced in civilization sufficiently to govern themselves. Furthermore, an independent Egypt will be an important factor in spreading civilization in the East." By abolition of the protectorate, he said, England would gain the staunch friendship of all Egypt, and this would prove effective in soothing many of the Empire's troubles.

Asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor what his views were regarding the future of the Sudan, Zaghlul Pasha, said: "The Sudan and Egypt are brothers. They drink water from the same river, speak the same language, and have the same religion. It is impossible for Egypt to survive without the Sudan."

With regard to the defense of Egypt, he stated that abolition of the protectorate would be followed immediately by an alliance with Great Britain against aggressive action by any of the great powers.

Question of Canal Zone

As regards Turkey, Zaghlul Pasha said that Egypt has every confidence in her ability to protect herself from aggression in that quarter. Protection of the canal zone, he said, will remain in British hands, and, in reply to the question as to the best situation for British troops protecting the zone, his answer was immediately: "In England," accompanied by a hearty laugh.

Continuing, he said that no decision had yet been reached as to the situation, or the number of British troops to be retained on the canal zone. He said, in conclusion, that Egypt has the greatest admiration for the British constitution, and when accorded her freedom, she will frame her government on similar constitutional monarchical lines, with legations and consular representatives in all countries.

COLOMBIA DENIES
MORATORIUM REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington authorities officially deny rumors that a moratorium had been declared in Colombia, according to a statement yesterday by the Department of Commerce. The advice from Colombia are under date of October 26 last and assert that no moratorium has been declared, and that is contemplated. Dispatches from Bogota, capital of Colombia, say the financial situation is becoming serious and that the United States dollar now bears a premium of 33 per cent, due it is said, to the low price of coffee and the maturing of Colombian obligations in the United States. Gold is said to be exported from the country surreptitiously.

HUNGARY'S MONARCHIST VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—An interpellation has been raised in the chambers regarding the election of a king, with the result that two-thirds of the members voted for a free election and only 52 members for Charles of Hapsburg.

CABINET RESIGNS
ON KING'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—An enthusiastic popular welcome was given to the King and Queen of the Belgians on their arrival here on Monday on their return from Brazil. Their Majesties were received at the quay side by the President of the Republic, who was accompanied by members of the government, the diplomatic corps and the Belgian colony. A reception was given at the palace, and subsequently a military review at the Hippodrome, at which King Albert was invested with the order of the Tower and the Sword, and the Queen was offered, and accepted, the post of honorary president of the Portuguese Red Cross.

Their Majesties left last night by special train for Belgium.

LITHUANIA DESIRES
POLISH AGREEMENT

Delegate in London Explains His Country's Conciliatory Attitude—Recognition by the Allies Is Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although Poland has acted toward Lithuania as though a state of war existed between the two countries, Lithuania is ready to enter into an agreement or alliance with Poland. Before doing so, however, Lithuania must be granted de jure recognition by the allied powers, and her boundaries determined by the Council of the League of Nations, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in an interview with Count Tyszkiewicz, the Lithuanian chargé d'affaires in London.

Alliance or agreement with Poland would not mean that Lithuania upholds Poland's present imperialistic policy, in fact, Count Tyszkiewicz said: "Poland's present boundaries are impracticable and contain potentialities of another war with Russia in the near future." Fear of again being brought into conflict with Russia, he said, is preventing any material progress being made toward the formation of a Baltic entente. Finland, he said, shares with Latvia and Lithuania this fear of retaliation later on by Russia.

Recent reports stating that German troops have crossed the frontiers of Lithuania with the object of aiding Lithuania are wholly unfounded, he declared. Two detachments crossed the frontier on October 14, each about 200 or 300 strong, with three officers, and these were all promptly disarmed and sent back.

This rumor has gained credence, Count Tyszkiewicz said, owing to detachments of Lithuanian volunteers that have come from Memel, many of whom speak only German. In reply to a question as to Lithuania's willingness to submit the Vilna area to the test of a plebiscite, he said there is every willingness to do this, but not on the lines laid down by General Zeligowski. The latter's proposal that the Poles should muster on one side of the road and the Lithuanians on the other is obviously unfair, as the Lithuanian peasantry would certainly be dominated by fear of reprisals by the Polish troops in the district.

In any case, he said, the Lithuanian Government refuses to negotiate with General Zeligowski, who has also been repudiated by his own government. A plebiscite must be taken under the auspices of the League of Nations as a guarantee of fairness and the system of the people's delegates voting in secret ballot should be adopted. Furthermore the Polish troops should be removed from the plebiscite area before the representative vote is attempted.

Count Tyszkiewicz gave a categorical denial to recent reports of important changes having taken place in the Lithuanian Government.

PACKERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK, New York—J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., and F. Edson White, vice-president of the company, pleaded not guilty in the Federal Court yesterday, to an indictment charging profiteering. They were given two weeks in which to change their plea if they so cared and were released in \$1000 each

PROGRAM OF FARM
BUREAU FEDERATION

Credit to Germany and Austria, Restoration of War Finance Corporation, and Amendments to Laws Are Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Farm Bureau Federation, the most conservative farm organization in the country, has, through its Washington office, set forth its observations and conclusions based on three months of observation and study of the problems affecting the farmer and the public.

In the first place it lays the sudden and rapid decline in farm crop prices to two primary causes, the deflation policy of the government, particularly credit restriction, and the absence of the customary market for surplus American farm products. In regard to the credit restriction, it is pointed out that this country has no credit system designed to provide funds to enable the farmer to market his crops in an orderly gradual manner. The present system furnishes credit mainly for the passing of farm products into the hands of dealers or speculators who hold them.

Inflation Policy

"When the Treasury Department, through the Federal Reserve Board, inaugurated its deflation policy last spring," says the statement, "it depended principally upon the raising of the rediscount rate as a means of reducing loans. The theory was that with higher rates the speculative loans and loans for non-essential purposes would be excluded and speculative dealers in food products would of necessity unload and thereby bring down prices. It was also felt that a contraction of the entire volume of credit could be brought about by this means and the financial condition of the country thus strengthened."

"It should be noted, however, that the mere fact of big increases in credit and loans did not necessarily reflect an unsound condition of the finances of the country. Due to the increases in deposits in banks and in manufactured goods, as well as to the increases in values of goods of all kinds, there was greater wealth on which to base an increased credit, and the conditions of high prices and slow transportation under which business had to be done required greater credit than formerly."

"Banks everywhere took advantage of the situation to lend money to those who could pay the highest rates for it. This naturally excluded the farmer, who must ordinarily work on a narrow and precarious margin of profit, and in many instances placed the money in the hands of producers of non-essentials who have been accustomed to operate on a wide margin of profit. Many bankers in agricultural sections found it good business to send their money to the larger financial centers to lend at the high rates there procurable, which, of course, tended to further reduce the amount of money available to the farmer."

Effect on Prices

"The effect of the deflation policy soon made itself felt in prices, and when prices once began to fall every one, including the dealer and the wholesaler, stops buying, thinking that by waiting a little longer a lower price level will be reached. This is what has happened in the cotton and wool markets and to a lesser degree with grain and other farm products."

"If all realized that under a policy of rapid deflation we would have to pay two bushels of wheat, two bales of cotton or two days of labor to liquidate a war debt which when contracted could have been paid off with one of these units—in effect that deflation doubles the burden of paying off war debt—none of us would probably be so anxious to see deflation brought about until at least a considerable portion of our \$22,000,000,000 war debt had been paid off."

"The other principal factor which has greatly depressed certain farm crop prices is the absence of the usual markets of central Europe. Of the 9,000,000 bales of cotton ordinarily exported by the United States previous to the war a total of more than 3,000,000 bales went to Germany and Austria. Larger quantities of wool, wheat and other farm products ordinarily were disposed of in the same markets. With these markets virtually closed it is but natural that with normal production conditions surpluses should accumulate."

Program Proposed

"To meet the present situation the following program has been proposed: 1. The granting of a credit to Germany and Austria equal in amount to the balance of the funds still held by the Alien Property Custodian after payment of all just claims. This credit would amount to nearly \$1,000,000,000 and would be spent for raw products, largely agricultural, which we normally sell these countries. As additional security the German Government is ready to give—and the Peace Treaty permits—a prior lien on their national assets.

"2. The restoring of the War Finance Corporation, which has funds and authority and needs only the sanction of the Treasury Department

PEOPLE OF GREECE
"WANT REAL KING"

Premier Replies to the Recent
Declarations of Mr. Gounaris,
Leader of the Opposition, on
the Question of the Dynasty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official cable dispatches from Athens received here yesterday state that Premier Venizelos, replying to declarations made by Mr. Gounaris, leader of the opposition, has issued a statement, in part as follows:

"An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act giving the Federal Reserve Board power to classify loans and vary rates on the basis of essentially, making primary production a prior consideration.

"4. An amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, giving the Farm Loan Board authority to issue and sell on the open market, or to discount through the Federal Reserve System securities based on warehouse receipts."

SOCIALIST VIEWS
ON DIRECT ACTION

British Independent Labor Party
Envisages Possibility of Extra-
Political Action in Draft of
the New Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Independent Labor Party of Great Britain has advocated "direct action" in certain circumstances. This party, like all other Socialist bodies in Europe, is at present divided into two sections. One demands closer relationship with the Bolsheviks and a declaration in favor of sovietism and "dictatorship of the proletariat." The other, in which J. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Richard Wallhead, recently chairman of the party, are the leading spirits, advocates parliamentary action and advance to the Socialist state by peaceful stages.

The influence of this section has been predominant in the drafting of the new program which is now to be submitted to the membership for consideration.

While this document sets forth, as the ultimate aim of the party, abolition of the capitalist system and "its exploitation of labor," it discusses the necessity for measures in a transition state. It proposes accordingly that the policy of the party shall be to support the idea of government by a directly elected and fully representative national assembly, and that everything possible shall be done to develop the trade union and cooperative movements. So that, on the one hand, the workers may gradually assume control of industry, and, on the other, that the interests of consumers may be protected. The fullest development of the international working class movement, as the only effective means of preventing war, is advocated.

A clause in the new program, which may arouse strong criticism in some other sections of the political labor movement, declares that, while the existing parliamentary system enables the government to secure "false representation" and to "thwart the national will," extra-political means, such as direct action, may sometimes be necessary.

The document is of interest as showing the influence of the Guild Socialist movement and the modern idea of workers' control of industry on a party which, in the past, has been somewhat academically bound to purely political matters.

LABOR GAINS IN GLASGOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—While the Labor Party lost heavily in the municipal elections in England, here they had great success. Twenty-five outgoing councillors were defeated, and Labor increased its representation from 24 to 44, and now holds about one-third of the seats on the council. There were 16 women candidates, and five secured election, two of them belonging to the Labor Party.

The four "revolutionary" candidates found themselves at the bottom of the poll, their aggregate vote being only 800. The solitary Sinn Fein candidate was also defeated, but, among the Labor candidates returned, there are 13 Irishmen.

The position of Labor here is therefore very marked, as compared to England, where, out of a total of 747 Labor candidates, only 199 were successful.

SCOTLAND'S BALLOT
ON DRINK QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—Full returns for Scotland's no-license ballot, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, will not be available till tomorrow. Four wards in Glasgow have voted for no-license, nine for limitation of the licenses, and 24 voted for no change. Twelve other towns have gone dry so far, and 33 have voted for no change, or wet. All the wards of Aberdeen voted in favor of no change, the figures being 32,901 for no change, 11,997 for no-license, and 895 for limitation of licenses.

The vote for no-license does not mean "bone dry," as restaurants and hotels will still be able to secure licenses to supply drinks with meals. In communities where limitation is voted for, one in every four of the licensed premises must be closed.

PEOPLE OF GREECE
"WANT REAL KING"

Premier Replies to the Recent
Declarations of Mr. Gounaris,
Leader of the Opposition, on
the Question of the Dynasty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official cable dispatches from Athens received here yesterday state that Premier Venizelos, replying to declarations made by Mr. Gounaris, leader of the opposition, has issued a statement, in part as follows:

"The chief of the Nationalists refuses to guide the national will concerning the question of the dynasty. He is content to wait the expression of the public opinion so as to adapt his policy thereto; and, furthermore, the chief of the Nationalists makes of his refusal a fundamental principle of all political régime worthy of our era. One is surprised at hearing such strange principles stated. The principal mission of statesmen who are worthy of this name is to guide and enlighten public opinion. If the people disapprove of their opinions, they lose their power; and, if approved, retain it. If the people ratify their program, they are called in accordance with the actual régime, to put it into execution, but in this case they shoulder responsibility if the policy applied leads to defeat or calamity."

"Real King" Wanted

"The system which the chief of the Nationalists seeks to sanction is the result of his political baseness. He is thus seeking to avoid responsibilities, desiring to throw all wrongs upon the people, who, by these tactics, are driven to take decisions without hearing the previous opinion of its political chiefs. Gounaris rebukes the Liberal Party for desiring to make the accession of Prince Paul to the throne to depend upon the recognition of his rights thereto, but, after the death of good King Alexander, the people desire to see ascend to the throne, not a shadow of a sovereign, but a real king. This is the reason why we ask that the question be cleared.

"Perpetuating the disputes raised by this subject would not allow the state to face freely all the complications of international order and the great problems which now stand before it as a result of agrardization of Greece. What is the object of the chief of the Nationalists in making such an accusation? To prolong the uncertainty or to settle as promptly as possible pending questions by calling Prince Paul? If it concerns this last intention, we can arrive at a conclusion. I declared in the name of the Liberal Party that if the opposition agrees with us that Alexander was the real King of Greece and that in consequence his brother, Prince Paul, is called to succeed him to the throne, this accord of views would constitute a sufficient guarantee to stabilize the régime of royalty."

Incontestable Rights

"We could then immediately call Prince Paul to the throne without taking into account the pretensions of the deposed King in regard to the crown of Greece. But if the chief of the Nationalists is not in accord with us to call Prince Paul immediately, he could not rebuke us with having set aside all existing disputes on this subject and giving to the country a King whose rights are incontestable."

"Perpetuating this state of things can serve the designs of those who look after subversions, but not after the interest of the country, which has need of a stable régime. In order that all contentions be scattered, the Liberal Party considers it indispensable to show its point of view on the

PEOPLE'S MANDATE
TO REPUBLICANS
IS UNMISTAKABLE

Overwhelming Popular Vote for
President Indicates Greatest
Plurality in Country's History
—Congress Behind Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Belated returns last night proved beyond peradventure that Tuesday's "solemn referendum," participated in by close to 30,000,000 citizens, had given the Republican Party the presidential victory by the most overwhelming majority in the political history of America.

Never has there been a clearer mandate than that given at the polls on Tuesday by the American electorate to Warren G. Harding, President-elect, and Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect, the men who have been chosen to head the government when President Woodrow Wilson lays down the mantle of Democratic administration on March 4, 1921.

The victory for the Republican national ticket swept the country and carried with it congressional, senatorial and state victories beyond the most sanguine expectations, and which far exceeded the most optimistic of partisan estimates. It was a clean sweep all along the line from the presidency to the state governorships. The proverbial "lame ducks" of the Republican Party were borne to victory on the violent swing of the national current.

A glance at the map will show the extent and thoroughness of the victory. The Republicans made a complete sweep of the north with unheard of pluralities. They gathered the entire west, lost to President Wilson in 1916, into the fold. The southwestern states were apparently wrenched from the Democrats. The border states of Missouri and Maryland are safely tucked away in the Republican column, leaving to the Democrats little outside the "Old Confederacy."

Plurality Near 5,000,000

Several states west of the Mississippi were still in doubt at a late hour yesterday but returns that are practically complete indicate that Senator Harding has gained the presidency with more than 376 votes in the Electoral College, and a popular plurality of 5,000,000.

The sweeping character of the landslide can be readily seen by comparing the above estimates with previous figures for presidential elections. In 1916, President Wilson had 277 votes in the Electoral College, only 11 more than the necessary majority of 266. Mr. Wilson's popular plurality was 591,385. The nearest approach to the popular majority estimated for Senator Harding was that given President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, which amounted to 2,500,000.

One's estimate of the overwhelming character of the Republican victory is increased by a look at the votes cast in the "Solid South." Not only did the Republicans carry the two border states of Missouri and Maryland, but also Tennessee, and they gave the Democrats a close fight in Kentucky and Oklahoma. In Tennessee, a Republican Governor was elected. Not only this, but the Republican vote in the south was greater than it ever was before, a fact not altogether accounted for by the increase in the electorate.

Result in Border States

The only states beyond the Mississippi River which the Democrats were sure of carrying were Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. The border states of Arizona and New Mexico were still in doubt, the indications, however, being that they had been swept into the Republican column.

In surveying the aftermath of the election, the large majorities piled up for the Republican ticket is easily the outstanding feature of a most decisive battle. The addition of perhaps 10,000,000 women voters explains, in part, the increase in normal Republican majorities, but does not by any means account for it. It does not explain the 1,000,000 majority that New York State gave the Republican ticket, nor the fact that Democratic strongholds like New York and Boston left their historic moorings and returned Republican majorities. Only the determination of the electorate for a complete new deal for a variety of reasons explain these and similar phenomena all over the country.

"Third" Party Influences

A feature of the election is the comparatively unimportant part played by presidential candidates outside the Republican and Democratic parties. The Labor-Farmer vote is apparently insignificant, as is the Prohibition vote, this last sentiment having been thoroughly canvassed and mobilized on the two major tickets and not calling for a decision at the polls on Tuesday.

So far as the liquor issue played any part at all in the election, it was reflected in the sweeping opposition which Governor Cox encountered in the western states, where he was suspected of being in some way aligned with the liquor interests that were supposed to dominate the San Francisco convention.

The Socialist candidate, Eugene V. Debs, is claimed to have rolled up a heavier vote than that received by the party in 1916. Lumped together, (Continued on Page Four Column One)

STRIKE IN BRITISH
COAL FIELDS ENDED

Although Miners' Ballot Shows
Majority of Several Thousand
Against Government Offer,
Leaders Declare Strike Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although the miners' ballot has resulted in a majority of 8459 against the government's offer, the miners' executive has declared the strike off and advised the men to resume work tomorrow. The figures already received show South Wales with a majority of over 37,000 against the offer, Lancashire and Cheshire with a majority of over 55,000 against the offer, while Yorkshire records a majority of over 28,000 in favor, and Durham a majority of nearly 12,000 in favor.

A national delegate conference was held at Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, this afternoon, when Frank Hodges, of the national Federation, announced the ballot as follows:

For the government terms, 338,045, against, 346,504.

Whereupon the conference decided that the strike is declared off.

Belgian Coal Strike

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—The miners in the Charleroi coalfields went on strike today. No disturbances were reported.

Threatened French Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The National Council of Miners publishes today a long declaration appealing to public opinion and menacing a great strike for November 15. Deliberations are to proceed and there is yet hope that some arrangement will be reached. The wages demanded are five times greater than those before the war.

Proprietors, in refusing these demands, urge that they mean an increase of coal prices, which would injure the entire country. They refuse to meet the men in a national assembly. It cannot be denied that the situation is grave and may result in a strike not only of the coal miners, but of miners of all categories.

There may be included workers in the salt, potash, and iron mines. The men contend that, even a fivefold increase would not correspond to the increase in the cost of living, which they estimate as nearly sevenfold. Unless something is done in the meantime, the strike is fixed to take place automatically at the end of next week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 South Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, in advance, for one year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 25 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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CHINA CONFRONTS PROBLEM OF FOOD

**Railway Congestion Hinders Moving of Needed Supplies—
Rapid Response Made From All Sides to Call for Help**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Relief measures to cope with the serious food situation absorb public attention these days. The situation has developed suddenly, for even as late as the last of August copious showers of rain would have prevented famine. The failure of the spring crops would have been offset by the autumn harvest if rain had come in time, but the poor farmers were deprived of this and suddenly found themselves face to face with no food supplies.

In the districts of Chihli, Shantung, and Honan, which are affected, there is never in normal time any shortage of food supplies and, whereas the crops are sufficient to feed the inhabitants, very little is left over and the district remains very poor. It is one of the earliest settled parts of China and for several thousand years the soil has been drained of its fertility.

Railways Monopolized

The unfortunate military operations around Peking during July and August monopolized the rolling stock of the railways, which should have been employed to its fullest extent in carrying food supplies to the districts where it is so badly needed. As a matter of fact there is an abundance of food in China at the present time; the chief problem, as has been the case on two occasions in India, is how to get it to the people.

Two lines of railways run through the districts—the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow, but these are inefficient, even if all their available cars were used, to supply the demands. Fortunately the Grand Canal and its tributaries pass through these affected areas and this will provide the readiest means of sending relief.

Relief Committee Formed

Societies are springing up rapidly, all with the purpose of providing relief. The government has appointed the Minister of the Interior as chairman of the official relief society and has set aside \$1,000,000 for his use. A national committee has been formed by some of the leading politicians. In Shanghai more than \$2,000,000 has already been subscribed.

At the American Legation recently a meeting was called by Mr. Crane and a committee appointed. This was followed by a meeting of British residents and their legation. The Japanese have also formed a committee. There will be a supply of money flowing in but the urgency of the situation will probably result in much overlapping and in more or less confusion. But it is most satisfactory that there has been such a rapid response from so many sources.

MOVE TO REGULATE LIVE-STOCK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Members of live-stock exchanges in every part of the United States will make an effort to minimize the sudden fluctuations in live-stock prices which have been a disturbing factor in the meat and live-stock industry, says Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, in a statement giving the results of a conference attended by official representatives of the commission men of the cities throughout the country.

"Sudden fluctuations in the price of live stock," says he, "have been a disturbing economic factor to producers, shippers, commission men and meat packers. A remedy for such fluctuations will benefit the whole meat and live-stock industry, and the consuming public as well. The principal live-stock exchanges of the United States have authorized the appointment of a committee to work out some plan for more nearly stabilizing the markets. Under the present system, the number of meat animals received at the different markets varies by thousands from day to day and week to week. This tends to cause severe fluctuations in the prices received for live stock."

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE ORGANIZING WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The Nonpartisan League of North Dakota has evolved a new plan of organizing women. Under the direction of Ray Craig, state manager for the league, women's Nonpartisan clubs are being formed in every county. But they are not merely little political groups—they are molded into a club that will endure in and out of a political campaign season. They gather for social, as well as for political purposes. In each county there is a woman county manager, who has her political lieutenants in each section.

Miss Alford Alford, has been placed on the ticket as a candidate for secretary of state.

SHREVEPORT ADOPTS "OPEN-SHOP" PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana.—The passage of a city of 100,000 inhabitants from the exclusive employment of union labor to an entire open-shop program was accomplished here without a walk-out, a strike, or any kind of

trouble, in October. Formal organization of the Open Shop Association, embracing 900 firms, corporations, and individual employers who subscribed to the open-shop plan was accomplished at a meeting. Contractors and builders now at work on structures here were released from the open-shop agreement until their present contracts had been completed, but otherwise every employer of union labor in the city was enrolled. All future work is to be done only under the open-shop plan.

Heads of labor organizations refused to comment on the change, which was made openly, and with about two months' preparation. The president of the Central Trades and Labor Council refused to be interviewed, dismissing the correspondent with a curt, "I have nothing to say." No effort is being made to bar out union men, but their organizations will not be recognized, and non-union men of equal ability will be given the preference by all employers.

NEW ZEALAND HAS NEED FOR WOMEN

**Owing to Excess of Men Only a
Small Number of Women Are
Available as Domestic**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the delegates appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in July, 1919, to inquire as to openings in New Zealand for women from the United Kingdom, which was issued recently, states that the delegates consider there is a very special opening for educated women who are willing to take up domestic work in public institutions and private homes. Efficient cooks are in great demand in private homes as well as in hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, and there are good openings for women cooks capable of undertaking complete charge of culinary departments of public institutions. Such openings would be especially suitable for women who have been concerned with the feeding of large numbers of people in canteens and military camps during the war.

Hotel and restaurant waitresses, it is stated, are in great demand in both town and country hotels. There is some demand, also, for well educated and highly efficient shorthand writers, typists and clerical workers. The expert points out that domestic work at the present time is one of the most profitable of women's occupations in New Zealand, as domestic workers are largely unaffected by the rise in the cost of living, but as elsewhere, domestic service, under the conditions which custom has imposed, has been the least popular work to women. The two principal causes for this have been the indefinite number of hours in the working day and the inferior status of the domestic worker.

National Importance
The absence of domestic assistance in New Zealand is considered a matter of national importance. "It is obvious," the report states, "that in a country with a white population of 1,164,408 and a surplus of 13,500 men, and comparatively small numbers of women are available for employment in other people's homes. The position, as was the case in England, had been accentuated during the war by the entry of young women into occupations left open to them by the departure of men on active service." The report further states that the single-handed domestic worker is the one most generally in demand, especially when she works partly in and partly outside the house, in connection with milking and the cleansing of machines. The report adds: "To the woman possessing the pioneer spirit and a desire to see something of life in its less conventional aspects, an opportunity offers in the homes of settlers in the backblocks. The position of a mother with a young family who has to undertake duties in connection with the farm stock, and the extra work which devolves upon the household during the harvest season is often overwhelming, and invaluable assistance could be afforded by women willing to work in these homes."

Wage Scales
Regarding wages, it is stated that the present high rate of wages paid in New Zealand for domestic assistance is the result of abnormal conditions, and although wages will likely remain higher than in the United Kingdom, some fall in the present rates must be expected. It is generally conceded, however, that wages will never fall to their pre-war level. Prospective settlers, the report considers, may safely be advised that no woman will earn less than £1 per week in addition to board and lodging if she is willing to enter a private home as a domestic worker.

The delegates recommend that with the exception of skilled milkers, no women from the United Kingdom should proceed to New Zealand with a view to working as wage earners on the land; that women with capital of not less than £250 to £300 may safely be encouraged to proceed to New Zealand with a view to taking up land for dairying, fruit growing, and bee or poultry keeping, but all such women, unless special arrangements are made for their settlement under expert supervision, should work in the Dominion for at least a year before investing their money in the purchase of land.

It is also recommended that all women wishing to go to New Zealand in order to take up domestic work should be required to state in writing whether they wish to live in a town or in a rural district, as considerable dissatisfaction and misunderstanding would thus be avoided. Every woman making application for assistance toward her passage to New Zealand should be interviewed by a selection committee of women authorized to act on behalf of the overseas settlement committee and High Commissioner of New Zealand.

OFFICIAL PENSION FOR JOURNALISTS

**Province of Cordoba, Argentina,
Considers Proposal Seeking to
Elevate Status and Incomes of
All Working Newspaper Men**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A proposal is before the Legislature of the Province of Cordoba for the creation of an official pension fund for journalists, a proposal which appears to have the hearty support of Argentine newspapers. Several other steps will have to be taken, however, to raise the status of the Argentine journalist as a professional man and pay him a fair salary before Argentine journalism can be put on a just footing.

On the metropolitan newspapers of Buenos Aires and other large cities of the republic, the salaries paid to men who are styled "newspaper men" are admittedly far from adequate, and the conditions under which they are expected to augment their pay are a disgrace to the profession and utterly destructive to journalistic pride.

As Argentine newspapers give little attention to local news but devote their space to news of other countries, men in almost any newspaper position are required to know at least one foreign language. Yet editors in the cable room, who must be able to translate from one or two foreign languages, are paid 125 to 150 pesos a month and work from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. This is equivalent to \$53 to \$64 a month. Naturally they cannot live on such pay and consequently sell their services in all directions, "outing" for advertisements and in other ways lowering the prestige of the profession and forfeiting their own self-respect.

Men working on morning newspapers sometimes receive salaries from the various government departments which they are expected to report, from the railroads or other institutions on their "run."

Before such a pension scheme could be successful it would be necessary to define what is a working journalist, a definition which never has been formulated in Argentina. A man in receipt of 400 pesos a month, which he might attain after 25 years of service, would derive a pension of 12 pesos a month, multiplied by 25, the number of years worked giving him a pension of 300 pesos (\$127) a month.

HOMES ARE ERECTED FOR TEXAS TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Tarrant County has undertaken to solve the problem of shortage of teachers for the rural schools in a novel way, and it seems that the plan is assured of success. Where salaries are too low for the cost of living the school boards are taking steps to reduce the living expenses of the teachers. This is being done by the erection and furnishing of homes in which the teachers may live. In the Diamond Hill school district, which includes the Fort Worth packing house section, a large apartment house has been erected by the school board at a cost of \$16,000. Apartments in this building will be rented to teachers at a nominal rental of \$5 a month. Plans are under way for the erection of a second apartment house, and the two, it is believed, will afford ample accommodations for teachers employed in this school who desire such living quarters.

The home surroundings in this apartment house are made as attractive as possible, all modern conveniences being supplied.

PANAMA SCHOOL TO AID COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Republic of Panama is supporting an experiment in Pan-Americanism, which, if it prove to be a success, should go far toward the development of commerce between the Americas on a solid, permanent, and growing basis, according to Quintero Amado, Spanish commercial agent at Panama City, who is in New Orleans on business.

"Far better understanding and friendship between the nations of the New World, as well as improved commercial conditions, will be produced by the Pan-American College of Commerce, to be opened in Panama City in January," said Mr. Amado. "The exposition building in the capital of Panama has been turned over to the new educational institution, of which John Barrett, former director-general of the Pan-American Union, will be the head. The United States departments

of commerce and of war have pledged their support for the college of commerce, and plans are being laid to develop it into a great international commercial and business college to train men of all nations for Spanish and English business careers."

TRAIN SERVICE TO AND FROM MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAREDO, Texas.—Under new schedules just inaugurated on the national lines of Mexico trains are now being operated across the river from the American side into Mexico and from the Mexican side into the United States, and passengers can continue their journey without inconvenience. Baggage can be checked from either side of the river to destination on the other side, and Pullman reservations can be made from either side for a journey in the other country.

The same service of through trains from the Texas side of the river to Mexico City and from the Mexican capital to the Texas side was maintained prior to the Madero revolution 11 years ago has been established.

BRIBERY CHARGE INQUIRY ORDERED

**Interstate Commerce Commission
Announces Hearings on Coal
Car Discrimination Reports—
Statement by Mr. Alexander**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Vigorous inquiry into charges that bribery has been resorted to in order to obtain coal cars, during the current period of shortage of coal carrying equipment, was ordered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. An order issued by the commission recites that information has been received from various sources that would indicate violations of the law in that respect.

Certain persons, firms and corporations have offered or given money, it has been alleged, to common carriers and their agents, in order to obtain unjust discriminations in their favor in the distribution of cars. As a result, it is said, certain other persons have been discriminated against, and the commission announced that hearings would be held at dates later to be determined.

In this city, the District of Columbia coal committee has reported a shortage of anthracite coal that may reach serious proportions. It is said that more than 1000 families in the District now lack coal and have no immediate means of getting any. Efforts are being made to stimulate anthracite shipments to this city.

Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, in a statement on coal exporting, published yesterday in Commerce Reports, an official publication of the Department of Commerce, declares that "we should first assure ourselves that domestic industry enjoys an adequate supply before we make any determined effort to obtain foreign markets. From the national point of view coal is not a particularly desirable commodity for export. It is a raw material and its export brings profit only to those immediately concerned in the industry. It is far better to export coal in the form of manufactured commodities than in its raw state."

It should also be borne in mind that the export of coal on a large scale means the depletion of our reserves and the mining of coal at an increasing cost of production. Mr. Alexander says there is at present a world shortage of coal, but although this country should do its part to aid industrial rehabilitation abroad it should not do this at the expense of domestic consumers. Large exports of coal will mean increased costs at home. The logical place for the exporting of coal is South America, since coal production has not been developed in those countries. Coal producers may feel that they lack sympathy for their industry, he says, but he believes that the ideas he outlined are for the good of the community as a whole and that they will in the long run be quite as good for the coal operator as for anyone else.

USE OF SEAPLANES IN FORESTRY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska.—That seaplanes can be used to advantage in the Forestry Service, especially in reconnaissance work in searching out water powers, and to a certain extent in estimating stands of timber, is the opinion of Mr. Charles H. Flory, Superintendent of the National Forests of Alaska. He will endeavor to get the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, to secure from the War Department a seaplane with which to make the experiment next summer. One of the aviators who made the flight from New York to Nome in areoplane, told of seeing in Alaska many lakes which would make good landing places for seaplanes. A seaplane carrying a pilot and engineer with photographic and other equipment could be used in exploring water powers and cruising timber.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Good Times
AT THE
HIPPODROME
Seating 3 weeks in advance

STEPS TAKEN TO REGULATE FLYING

**Los Angeles County Has Or-
dinance Framed According to
Rules of International Confer-
ence on Aeronautics**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Paving the way for the development resulting from the recognition of southern California as the best fitted center in America for all the year flying, Los Angeles County has enacted an ordinance regulating the use of aircraft.

The ordinance was framed according to rules which were recommended by the international committee on aeronautics at the Peace Conference. Under its provisions all persons operating aircraft must secure operators' licenses from an aircraft examining board which the ordinance creates. The operator will be given a number to be used throughout a year.

It is further provided by the ordinance that the applicant for a license must have his application signed by two persons who hold licenses as pilots in the Federation of Aeronautique Internationale. The applicant must furthermore be duly accredited by some governmental authority as an aviator pilot or aeronaut pilot. He must hold a license in the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, must be 18 years of age, must have had a minimum of 10 hours of actual flying in a balloon or flying machine and, in case of application for a license to operate an airship, must have had a minimum of 25 hours of actual flying in charge of an airship.

The ordinance stipulates that the license will be revoked upon the proof of reckless or incompetent driving. An inspector, to be known as the county inspector of aircraft, will examine all aircraft and determine their stability and efficiency as passenger carriers. Temporary certificates will be issued to owners of aircraft who are temporarily in the county.

Enactment of this ordinance has been the outcome of activity on the part of the Aero Club of Southern California, one of the four clubs for the benefit of flyers, on the Pacific coast. The territory over which the club operates is the district between Sacramento and El Paso. In this district, where 2000 flyers are operating aircraft, 20 fields with hangars have been established. In addition to these fields there are 66 other fields listed.

BANK TO FINANCE GEORGIA FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—For the purpose of enabling the farmer to finance his crop, the Georgia Cotton Bank & Trust Corporation, sponsored by Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, is now being formed. Not only will this bank finance the farmer, but it also plans to aid him in establishing agencies in the industrial centers of Europe. Approximately \$1,000,000 has been subscribed and guaranteed to the bank since its organization some 11 months ago, and a call has now been issued for the payment of these subscriptions on or before next Monday. As soon as a sufficient sum has been collected, a state charter will be applied for.

"The situation now confronting the southern farmer," Governor Dorsey declared, "has clearly demonstrated the need of such a bank to finance the producer through all stages of the year. If the Cotton Bank & Trust Corporation had been established in Georgia the first of this year the farmers of this State would not be confronted with the present situation. Such incidents as threatening gineries to close would not have been heard of, for the farmers would be in a position to secure money from a bank of their own to hold their cotton until a reasonable market price is offered."

"The cotton bank is to be a member of the Federal Reserve system, and will, therefore, be a direct pipe line connection from the great reservoirs of national credit straight to the man who desires to borrow."

BETTER DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas has undertaken a study of the problem to see if it can reduce the cost of distribution of the raw products of the farm to the consumer. Kansas, the big wheat-growing state of the Union, now receives an average of \$9 for the wheat which goes into a single barrel of flour. When that same flour goes into the home of a consumer as a loaf

ANNOUNCEMENT

For a generation the chemists of the Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia have been perfecting a Ginger Ale as a companion drink to Hires Root Beer—known and enjoyed the world over.

Hires Ginger Ale is now being distributed in Boston, Providence and Lynn by the Coca Cola Bottling Corporation, Roxbury 3405, with a wonderful up-to-the-minute service, including special trucks and outfits for weddings, parties, dances and social functions. Many homes keep a supply of Hires Ale these days for the long winter evening and the unexpected guest. Order your Armistice Day and Thanksgiving supply now.

of bread it costs the consumer at the rate of \$25 for the barrel of flour.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York, former head of the War Industries Board, is going to help Kansas try to solve this problem. He spent several days in the State last week in conference with the State Board of Agriculture and officials of the various farm organizations and cooperative marketing organizations. A mass of information relative to all phases of marketing farm produce is being prepared for him by the agricultural college, board of agriculture, the cooperative associations and the collective buying organizations. What he has completed a study of this material Mr. Baruch will return to Kansas for further conferences and attempt to solve the problem.

PLAN SUBMITTED TO CHINESE PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A maximum military force of 400,000 men is one of a series of proposals prepared for the Peace Conference which has since been submitted to the Chinese Parliament by Premier Chin Yun-ping, according to information received here.

Premier Chin Yun-ping's proposals, which have been drafted and made public in Peking, are as follows:

1. That the total number of troops should be reduced to 300,000, or, if that number be found insufficient, to a maximum of 400,000.
2. Centralization of the military system, the chief command being vested in the generalissimo, the President.
3. That no general should be in command of more than a brigade of troops, orders affecting a body of troops greater than a brigade to be issued by the generalissimo. Special frontier districts should be excepted from this order.
4. That special military areas should be established in frontier districts such as Mongolia, Ninghsia, and Chinese Turkestan, where action might be necessary independently of the central military administration because of the isolated positions of frontier stations.
5. A fixed amount should be allotted in the national budget for military expenditure.

COLONIZATION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Colonization of Lower California and development of that peninsula's agriculture, pearl fisheries and iron and copper deposits under direction of government engineers, with government funds, is announced by the Mexican Government, according to Arturo M. Peyron, colonel in the engineering corps of the Mexican Army, who passed through New Orleans recently on his way to make a survey of the transportation facilities and road-building opportunities in Lower California. The pearl fisheries of La Paz, which produced some \$2,000,000 worth of pearls in 1910, before the outbreak of Mexico's decade of revolution, but which now have fallen to almost no production at all, will be revived, he says, and, if the concessions can be canceled, will be taken out of private hands and operated with government funds for the benefit of the territory of Lower California.

KANSAS EFFORT TO EQUALIZE WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Miss Linna Brette, secretary of the Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission, has found that the women working in stores and factories have not received the proportionate increases in wages that men have received during the past few years. The Kansas commission, operating with the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, has recently completed a survey of the women in industry in the State. "We found several interesting things in the survey," said Miss Brette. "We found that a majority of the women workers in the State had dependents or were contributing to the support of some other person. The wages of men are fixed with consideration for their dependents. The wages of women are fixed upon the basis of 'what can they live on.' We expect to use this showing in an effort to bring the wages of girls up to those of men."

WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT ON SALES

**Recovery Has Averaged 63 Per
Cent, Declares Statement—
Surplus War Stocks Costing
\$1,685,000,000 Disposed Of**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In connection with the announcement yesterday by the War Department of the resignation of E. K. Moore as director of sales, the Department issued a statement on sales and sales policies, in which it is asserted that recovery has averaged 63 per cent. The statement reads in part as follows:

"Since the organization of the office of the director of sales, surplus war stocks costing more than \$1,685,000,000 have been sold to the public, transferred, authorized for transfer to other government departments. An average of recovery of more than 63 per cent of the original cost of this material has been realized. This percentage is said to be considerably higher than that received by any of the other allied countries following the armistice."

"Among the most prominent sales made by the office of the director of sales were the ones of the big powder making plants at Nitro, West Virginia, and Old Hickory and Jacksonville, Tennessee. These plants, built especially for the manufacture of smokeless powder and explosives, are considered among the greatest of the industrial achievements of the war. Costing large sums, the plants, constructed exclusively for war purposes, have been sold to concerns which will modify them and supervise their operation as manufacturing, industrial and commercial units, thus benefiting the country as a whole."

"Ten millions of dollars' worth of lumber in the possession of the War Department when the armistice was signed was placed in trade channels. Copper and harness supplies were also sold to the trade at prices said to be satisfactory to the government. The Quartermaster Corps sold \$7,000,000 worth of canned meats within 10 weeks, although the sales organization contended that the public would not buy such meats because they were not attractively packed. Other important sales included the transfer of large quantities of machinery, clothing and railroad equipment to Belgium and France."

Textiles, exclusive of wool, amounting to \$117,000,000 have been sold; airplane material and equipment, \$27,000,000; clothing and equipment, \$43,000,000; ferrous metals, \$80,000,000; non-ferrous metals, \$65,000,000, and land and buildings, \$168,000,000.

RAILROAD TIES EXPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Many ships are conveying railway ties from the lumber mills of the United States to the railroads of the United Kingdom. The American steamship Apis, built on the Columbia River and on her maiden voyage, has sailed from here with a cargo of ties valued at \$115,377. The ties were loaded, 1,455,531 feet on the Columbia; and 3,062,371 feet here, the latter being sawed largely of Washington fir from the western slope of the Cascade range of mountains. The Apis, Capt. W. Tornhorst, sailed for Newport, England, September 3.

Taking the Lid Off Hat Prices

687

MEN'S SOFT HATS

Macallar Parker

Feature Models

\$5

Including all Soft Hats

formerly \$6 and \$7

These Hats are in all desirable

colors and shapes. Some with silk

lining and silk or leather sweatbands.

See Window Display.

MACALLAR PARKER

COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with the Young Spirit"

BOSTON

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright



Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that stays on the iron—that is much longer than the ordinary Black Silk Stove Polish is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

There's "A Shine in Every Drop"

Get a Can TODAY



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free,
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Books for a Desert Island

There is a game from which many a pleasant evening's talk has sprung. "If you were going to a desert island," the leader asks, "what books would you carry along?" And the talk is off, and many a shelf, strange and personal, has been got together by imaginary voyagers.

But Rockwell Kent, the artist, in *Wilderness*, the diary of his year on Fox's Island, a lonely place off the Alaskan coast, makes a particularly revealing list of his few books that are enough. He leads off with "Indian Essays," by Comarawamy; and follows with "Griechische Vaseen," "The Water Babies," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Prose Edda," "Anson's Voyages," "Douglas Hyde's 'Literary History of Ireland,'" "The Illiad," "The Crook of Gold," "The Odyssey," "Andersen's 'Fairy Tales,'" "The Oxford Book of English Verse," Blake's "Poems," Gilchrist's "Life of Blake," "Pacific Coast Time Table," "The Book of the Ocean," "Nansen's 'In Northern Mists,'" "Thus Spake Zarathustra," "Wilhelm Meister," a short biography of Albrecht Dürer, and a few others. After he had been in the wilderness for several months an entry in his diary tells of reading aloud to his 10-year-old son, his companion: "I'm reading about King Arthur and the Round Table to him; that's good for both of us. He has made himself a sword and lance and tomorrow I expect to confer some sort of knighthood upon him." . . . And tomorrow, the diary tells, "Saturday night Rockwell received the order of knighthood. For three-quarters of an hour he stayed upon his knees watching over his arms. He was all that time motionless and silent. Now he is Sir Laurence of the Lake and jousts all day with imaginary giants and wicked knights. He has rescued one queen for himself but as yet none for me."

"Old Gum Tree" of Glenelg

The history of the founding of a new state, or province, will always appeal to the popular imagination, and although the Province of South Australia was proclaimed at a comparatively recent date, December 28, 1836, it seems almost ancient when consideration is given to the states now appearing on the map of Europe.

Captain Hindmarsh, R. N., was appointed Governor of South Australia on February 4, 1836, and set sail from England, for the scene of his new activities, some months later, by a small sailing ship, the *Buffalo*. Previously Colonel Light, who had been appointed Surveyor-General to the new Province, had embarked in a still smaller vessel, the *Rapid* of 136 tons. Colonel Light was destined to attain fame as the designer of the beautiful city of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. Captain Hindmarsh arrived at Holdfast Bay, on the shores of which the small town of Glenelg now stands, on December 28, 1836, and on the same day, shaded from the torrid rays of the midsummer sun by a curious old arched gum tree (which is still in existence and is known as the "Old Gum Tree"), the Union Jack was hoisted, the proclamation read, and amidst the firing of guns, and the rigid salutes of all present, the new Province was officially inaugurated.

The 28th of December is made the occasion of an annual celebration in South Australia and all who can flock to Glenelg where festivities are the order of the day.

The Garden at Buitenzorg

Those who flock to the gardens at Kew in England can have little conception of what a tropical garden is like; for tropical trees are so unlike temperate trees, and in the tropical house at Kew the plants are crowded together as in the jungle, and of small size when compared with the giants of the equatorial forests. There are many fine tropical gardens in the East—at Bombay, at Calcutta, at Singapore and elsewhere; but the finest one of all is the great garden at Buitenzorg in Java.

From the seaport of Batavia, on the hot, damp coastal plain reeking with swamp mists, it is only a few hours by train up into the hills; Buitenzorg is soon reached, and though it is hot enough by day, at night there is a marked change and one sleeps beneath a blanket! Then, in the radiant dawn, when soft mists wrap the sleeping valley, one may look across to the volcano up whose cold slopes the tide of forest surges almost to the crater's lip, and see a thin plume of steam flowing from the summit.

Before the sun gains power, we wander over into the cool garden. Avenues of giant trees shade the paths; from their branches hang down roots, looking like seaweed; up aloft are ferns and orchids hiding the bark, filling every niche and crevice. Some form deep circular cups, like birds' nests; some have flat shields which cling to the trunk, while other leaves, like stags' horns, hang down. Then there are creepers as thick as a man's arm, twisting and twining among the branches; some are like corkscrews, others are flattened like ribbons. Some are covered with knobs, or prickles, or ribs; there is no end to their variety. There are huge clumps of bamboo, drooping over in graceful curves; palm trees, stiff and erect, very tall; banana trees, with flapping sails for leaves; screw-pines mounted on flying buttress roots, and snaky-rooted Ficus trees in whose thick shade we can lie all day protected from the vertical rays of the sun.

Honk! Banzai!

The Tokyo Gas & Electric Works are engaged in a great work, but one that will shortly erase one of the surviving medieval pageants from the slate of our time. They are making two motor cars for the Emperor and Empress of Japan, at 50,000 yen apiece. The old imperial coaches are to go, and the Son of Heaven is at last to share the joys of the A. C. A., and the sorrows, too, perhaps.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Few people with German names and British citizenship have come through the war in positions of prominence with less depreciation of reputation than Sir William Meyer. Throughout the whole of this period he was Finance Minister in India and he was directly taxed outside India with every sort of inefficiency which it was thought at the time might be of advantage to the enemy. The earlier operations in Mesopotamia were starved; it was suggested that Sir William Meyer, who was responsible for the purse, was the guilty party. His rejoinder was that he never withheld the necessary money but that its expenditure was either inefficient or impossible in view of India's inability to conduct a big campaign on her own. Many people thought that the Indian Government was a little tender toward pro-Germans in its midst; they spoke about the German conductor of Lord Harding's private orchestra, and Sir William Meyer as one of the Viceroy's boom friends. They tried to dig out his ancestry and show that insufficient time had elapsed to allow him to Anglicize himself thoroughly. Sir William, however, sat tight and gradually the agitation burned out.

No doubt away back he had a German ancestor, but his whole life has been sufficiently British. He was educated at Blackheath Missionary School, at which only children were admitted whose parents were connected with the clerical profession. Thence he passed to University College School and University College, where he greatly distinguished himself and was appointed after his examination in 1879 to the Indian Civil Service. He arrived in India in 1881 on Christmas Day and his first appointment was to Madras where he became assistant collector and magistrate, and then assistant secretary to the government judicial and legislative departments. Indeed he distinguished himself so much in the domain of finance that in 1890 he was made secretary of the Board of Revenue and Deputy Commissioner of Salt in 1891. Three years later he had a brief interval of work in the out-country and was then in 1896 appointed deputy secretary to the financial department of the Government of India, a post which he held till 1901. Even during this period, he acted as collector and district magistrate and judge and government agent at various places, including Vizagapatam and North Malabar, and thus acquired a practical experience of all branches of Indian administration. In 1902 he was appointed Indian editor of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, and held this post for two years, though it did not interfere with his usual work which took him down to Tinnevely early in 1904. This was practically his last appointment in ordinary provincial administration; thereafter he was tied to government offices, since in September, 1904, he became officiating secretary to the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, an appointment which was confirmed early in 1905. This post he held till 1909, though in that period he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Decentralization which sat from 1907 to 1909. In 1909 he became Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, served as a member of the opium conference at The Hague, 1911 to 1912, and then on the commission of inquiry into military expenditure, 1912 and 1913. This brought him membership of the council of the Governor-General in 1913, a post which he relinquished just before the armistice, since when he has been relatively unemployed.

He was unquestionably a success in India, though he never was very popular. Few finance ministers ever are. At any rate he enjoyed official confidence, since honors were showered on him at various stages of his career and he retired with the G. C. I. E. His financial administration was very successful, though many think that he erred on the side of excessive economy. He certainly does not belong to the type of minister who is accustomed to spend money freely on development plans. In the war, he at any rate showed himself patriotic, and for a long time was president of the central recruiting board in India.

THE ADVENTURE OF AN AMATEUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ladies and gentlemen, may I call your attention to the fact that everything in the remarkable collection of Oriental art objects to be disposed of this afternoon will be sold to the highest bidder absolutely without restriction of any sort, and that, as you will observe on the first page of your catalogue—"

The audience, which has had plenty of time in which to exercise the virtue of patience, since the auction is already 20 minutes late in opening, is prepared to exercise a little more, and listens attentively to the formula of purchase and delivery. A wave of mild interest runs through the room. The distinguished looking gentleman across the aisle, attached to a black eye-glass ribbon, who, unlike the rest of us, has been casting no surreptitious glances around the room searching out possible rivals, takes



The vase goes for \$5 or for \$1700 and the amateur marvels, either way, at an Oriental auction

out a pencil, sharpens it with meticulous elaboration to an infinitesimal point. The gentleman seated at the left is still absorbed in the Han pottery listed at the end of the catalogue.

In looking around the audience, one might make the obvious classification of men and women, but it would be necessary to add, with due apologies to the sex, that the women were not to be taken especially seriously. I could see one who evidently intended to buy something expensive for the same reason that she would doubtless order a velvet evening wrap sent home from a lacy Fifth Avenue shop. You felt, on the whole, that she would have preferred the exclusive costliness of ordering directly from China the particular piece of peachbloss that she fancied to complete the color scheme of her boudoir. There was the alert young woman two rows in front. I prided myself on my acumen in distinguishing her as an interior decorator, when I observed later on the heterogeneous collection of vases (prospective lamps, doubtless) that she carried off, but, judging by the nature of some of her booty, I must add that she was an interior decorator as well.

As for the men, the most interesting one was a shabby figure in the farther corner. I knew instinctively that he was poor, had always been poor, but I was equally sure that he attended with the punctuality of a clock every auction that took place within a radius of miles. Several dealers were present, among them one Chinese and two Japanese. One of the Japanese, with shrewd eyes, I could fancy tucked up behind the porcelain and bronzes of his own curio shop at home, buying out of some mysterious inner chamber a worm-eaten box and removing from amid its wrappings of faded brocade that frayed even as he held them in his long, knowing fingers, a kake-mono by Sesshu himself, or a porcelain bowl made by the great Okuda Eisen, or a Minamoto sword of precious inlaid metals, and these things he would not sell you—only show you as a mark of respectful esteem and appreciation for all the trash of which you had, from time to time relieved him. The younger Japanese was of western stamp. His clothes were fashionable, his air that of a money-maker; the old ancestral traits were gone. The Chinese was more difficult to read. For dignity, he might have been a descendant of Confucius, but he was probably commonplace.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, what am I bid for the first number this afternoon? A jade brush holder, slightly cracked at the lip, but repaired. Ten dollars! Ten dollars? You don't appreciate the value of this piece; early Ming; beautiful design; exquisite carving. Well, will you give \$5? Yes, you will. The gentleman on the right will give \$5. Now I have \$7.50. Ten dollars. I knew somebody would give \$10. Just a little cautious to begin with, are we not, but I assure you this brush holder is worth at least \$60 or \$75. Now I have \$12.50, \$15, \$18.50—it is against you, sir—\$18.50, \$18.50, going at \$18.50, knocked down at \$18.50 to the bidder in the back of the room."

The black velvet plaque is changed to a yellow silk one. It displays to greater advantage the colors of the porcelains—tall, graceful baluster shapes, thin-necked Persian bottles, Rakka jars of the ninth century, and wares from all the dynasties of all the Chinese emperors.

Number 320 is a small gray vase, big enough to hold exactly three violets, with a teakwood stand. It does not interest me. The important-looking Negro gentleman holds it up for the usual inspection, and the auctioneer makes his usual statement that it is "a very rare piece." Suddenly he is interrupted by a thin lady three rows forward who rises to her feet and asks loudly, forgesing her catalogue all the time, and laying great emphasis on her words, "I beg

your pardon, but will you please tell me what 'as is' means? The catalogue says 'sold as is.' A compassionate smile illuminates our faces as the auctioneer explains, with a slight note of impatience in his voice, that 'as is' means simply cracked or otherwise damaged. The lady seats herself with much rustling of silk, satisfied, and I have an incongruous mental image of the cream jug "as was," on my own breakfast table.

"Five hundred," calmly announces the gentleman across the aisle. "One thousand," says the Chinese gentleman. "Twelve hundred," says one of the Japanese. Then nobody says anything more, but the auctioneer, his eyes darting rapidly around the room in search of signals, calls out, "thirteen, fourteen, fifteen."

There is a moment's pause, and in a bewildered manner I raise my hand to my forehead to push back my hair. "Sixteen hundred from the gentleman in front of me," is the triumphant announcement. The eyes of the auctioneer are fixed firmly on mine. "I have an offer of sixteen hundred

from the gentleman in front. It is against you, sir, you will have to raise your bid. Sixteen hundred, sixteen hundred dollars, sixteen, sixteen, going for sixteen hundred dollars. For the last time, are you all done?" . . . The hammer is raised, but still I sit helpless. I tremble. "Seventeen," says a voice, and there follows the staccato knock of the wooden hammer on the little desk of the auctioneer.

The relief is almost too great; I collapse in my chair. A buzz goes through the room and comments are audible. "Seventeen hundred dollars for that little thing," whispers some one directly behind me. "Yes, think of it, and cracked, too. I wouldn't take it as a gift." Mingled with my sense of relief is a new and troubled conviction that I shall some day be found terribly wanting in a crucial emergency; otherwise why have I been unable to explain quite simply that my movement was an involuntary one, not a bid?

After the emotional climax through which I have just passed, the rest of the auction seems somewhat tame. There are just three incidents of any interest. Number 321, immediately following the gray vase, is a large Ming jardiniere, which goes to the inferior decorator lady for \$60. "My, that's cheap," I overhear from behind. "That great big thing for only \$60!"

Number 337 comprises three jars, rose jars we call them, with covers, one powder blue, one teadust color, and one saffron hued. We are told that one will be sold with the option of three. The bids start with \$40 and soar to an incredibly short time to \$490. The auctioneer masks his surprise as best he can and asks the bidder whether he will take one or all three. He takes one, the yellow one; the other two are put up again and knocked down, respectively, at \$200 and at \$85. Of course I do not deny that that jar might have been worth \$490—I have learned my lesson—but I happen to catch the two Japanese gentlemen exchanging a look of amusement and profound contempt.

The other incident was that in spite of all my determination I managed to buy something after all. The last two numbers of the sale were a jade arm-rest and a Persian battle-ax, a sort of chopper of iron or steel inlaid with silver, set in a wooden handle. Half the people have left, and the other half are putting on their things, and nobody bids at all on the battle-ax. "Will anybody take it as a gift?" calls the auctioneer sarcastically. "Will you say \$4, \$3?" Before I realize what I have done, I have nodded yes, and this time without waiting for anyone to raise the bid, I am the possessor of the treasure.

"Tomorrow afternoon we will continue the sale with a collection of rare Chinese paintings and lacquered screens . . ." the voice trailed into nothing, for I was already half way to the street with my Persian battle-ax tucked securely under my arm. Outside the sun was setting down the western ends of all the streets. Clair de lune shadows lay across the embankments of snow, and on Fifth Avenue were mingled all the hues of all the Chinese porcelains that ever seethed in the furnaces of Ching-teh, that strange far-away porcelain city of China. At the backs of taxis and automobiles glowed tiny ox-blood lights. The traffic policeman swung around a jade green signal. The sky was all amber and peachbloss with a hint of turquoise where a church tower, like a velvet flower, rose high above the glitter of electric signs. The sun, imperial yellow, was setting above a distant roof, and, by a curious coincidence, assumed, for a moment, the exact shape of a Chinese writer's water bottle. I almost fancied I saw a gigantic pattern of five-clawed dragons incised under the glass. Even so, I watched it was swallowed up, and all the colors began to ebb out in the lapis blue of night.

THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the discovery of the New World that made Liverpool one of the greatest of the world's seaports and it is her shipping which is responsible for the prosperity of her 800,000 people. By shipping they have lived since the port was first made in 1207 and if this "Gateway of the West" should ever cease to be used Liverpool would become as insignificant as some of the other ports of the British Isles, whose greatness is in dark and distant ages when trade channels were with the continent of Europe rather than with the Americas.

The controlling authority for the port is the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board created in 1858, and from that date the port has never looked backward. Dock succeeded dock to meet the ever-growing demands of ships and shipping, and today they extend for six miles on the Lancashire side of the river and some four miles inland on the Cheshire side. Docks are contemplated northward of the existing docks on land belonging to the board at Seaford and there is room for extension southward on the board's estate as well as the docks of the London & North Western Railway Company at Garston, while on the Cheshire side a recent purchase by the board will enable them to construct a very large deep-water dock as soon as the time is opportune.

Some of the docks and graving docks at the port are among the largest in the world and the Gladstone dock can accommodate such vessels as the Aquitania, Imperator, and Mauritania with ease and room to spare. This dock is ordinarily a wet dock, but by means of powerful centrifugal pumps it can be pumped dry and used as a graving dock as well. It is only part of a large system of deep-water docks which will be constructed in the near future. Throughout the port the docks are arranged in systems with practically all port facilities adjacent, so that vessels using them have not to wander round the port in the process of being equipped for their voyages. Thus the Cunard Line make use of the Heskisson system, where full facilities for loading and discharging cargo, or passengers, coaling, scraping of hulls in the near-by graving docks are all provided. In this way much time is saved and it is the process of these small self-contained ports with full facilities—even down to cold storage and quayside accommodation—that has made Liverpool so very popular with the many shipowners now using it as the "home" port. How popular the port is can be gauged from the fact that during the year ending July 1, 1920, 33,042,746 tons of shipping used it, and this tonnage produced revenue to the board to the extent of £2,641,469, which is an increase of £412,350 over the year ending July 1, 1919.

The approaches to the port are of the most up-to-date kind, and the buoying and lighting of the channels maintains a small fleet of steamers, and to remove the constant accumulation of sand many large and powerful dredgers are employed, while an efficient service of pilots, with their own boats and organization, is available day and night for vessels arriving and departing from the port. Important engineering constructional works, known as "revetments" have been made at the most points for sand banks and these have been remarkably successful in keeping the channels clear for the largest vessels. Four lighthouses, five telegraph stations and four lightships, two of which are fitted with wireless telegraphy, submarine bells and other ingenious devices, all add to the safety of the port and the easy navigation of the channels.

For the passenger traffic of the port both to America and practically all other parts of the world the Liverpool landing stage has been provided and is one of the wonders of the British ports. It is a floating structure, half a mile long, held in position by bridges connected with the shore, and the principal of these is designed as a floating roadway enabling traffic from a handcart to a five-ton motor lorry to

negotiate the incline at low tide with ease. Overhead gangways from the stage to large-sized vessels, mechanical conveyors for passengers' luggage and baggage, electric lighting and all modern improvements are provided, while on the Prince's Parade alongside the stage is the Riverside Station, to which special trains run in connection with the sailing of steamers so that passengers merely cross the road down a bridge and are on their boat. All this is under cover, so the facilities for passengers are of the highest order.

This feature has characterized the board's work in the provision of facilities for every phase of shipping. Floating cranes of high capacity, innumerable cranes worked by electric, hydraulic or hand power abound on the docks and quays; extensive wharves for the accommodation of cattle and live stock of all descriptions; coaling appliances capable of dealing with 100 tons of coal an hour; and all manner of mechanical adjuncts which help a ship to get a quick "turn-round," the desideratum of every shipowner, are provided with profusion. Railway lines run the whole length of the docks and enter every quayside shed, and the main dock lines connect them all with the various railways running into the port of Liverpool. The Stanley dock cut gives practically direct access from the river to the canal systems of the British Isles and the overland electric railways give instant passenger communication from end to end of the Mersey dock estate.

Every Trade Represented

Liverpool's industries and trades are multitudinous, and the Mersey Docks Board has catered for every one to the fullest extent of the demands made upon it. The fruit trade has a special place in the line of docks and especially quick dispatch is possible; the grain trade is concentrated at special points and large grain warehouses have helped Liverpool to become the world's second largest milling center. Cotton is a staple trade, and Liverpool is still the chief distributing center for Lancashire in spite of the growing encroachment of Manchester on this trade, whilst the future of the petroleum trade has long been recognized and there are already huge magazines, hewn out of solid rock at the south end of the dock estate, capable of storing 60,000 barrels, and additional accommodations will be provided in the near future. Shipbuilding and ship-repairing are old established industries, and such well-known firms as Harland & Wolff and Cammell-Lairds have large works near the docks. As a timber port, Liverpool possesses some of the largest stocks in the world and large storing grounds exist on the dock estate itself.

These are but a small number of the trades carried on at Liverpool and new trades are continuously being developed, whilst as a tanning center Liverpool has superseded to a large extent the old tanning districts of Bermondsey, and within the 20 miles of river banks from Manchester to the sea are to be found some of the largest tanning yards in the British Isles. No trade in the world is unrepresented in Liverpool, and with the same wise guidance and foresight which has characterized the administration of the ruling authorities in the past the future of Liverpool will be even more prosperous.

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Creeling for the Census

The Japanese have taken their first annual one-day census, much as the United States takes an election or a great war. Reports from Osaka of the Special Propaganda Corps, whose business it was to make a reluctant population tell all, are delightful. On one occasion 10 motor barges were hired to undertake the instruction of the amphibious population. Famous naniwa-bushi reciters were hired to go round the harbor exhibiting banners and posters and employing the most popular and persuasive voices in Osaka to explain to the floating population the whys and wherefores of the great census. Aeroplanes dropped flyers with praises of the institution census upon them; and the Y. M. C. A. was made a center for love-of-census propaganda.

Of course, all this, if successful, may have been overdoing it. What if the propaganda-frenzied registered twice and three times, and really obliged on the festival day?

THE HIGHLANDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The stretch of country between Sir Lowry Pass and Caledon may well be called the Scotland of South Africa. The proud hills, covered with heather of all species, surround valleys of great beauty. Elgin is the railway station for Grabow, a quaint little village nestling among ancient oaks, which is the center for some of the best fruit-growing country in Cape Province.

There is plenty of water rushing from the hillsides, and the Palmiet River, a stately golden brown stream, supplies many a farm with moisture. The river is fringed with the plants of the palmiet, which belongs to the family of rushes, but resembles a palm, and is of such growth that often large stretches of the river become entirely covered with it. The roots color the water a deep orange-brown, which adds greatly to the picturesqueness of the beautiful stream. A small pink and white edible pond-weed, called "waterlente," floats on the quieter reaches.

Elgin has a large forestry department, and mile upon mile is covered with gum, fir, and pine trees. All the Cape wild flowers grow in profusion on the mountains and in the valleys. In summer soft fleecy clouds dapple on the rugged hillsides, lighting up in a burst of crimson and gold at sunset. In winter snow frequently rests on the summits. At all times of the year Elgin is a delight to the artist. One suspects that not only the profits of farming but also the beauties of nature claim the hearts of those sturdy settlers who have made the Highlands of South Africa their home.

One Subject at a Time

Gloeckle, Austrian Minister of Education, has managed, according to Mrs. Yella Hertzka of Vienna, now visiting the American branches of the Women's International League, to be the Mole of the Austrian Revolution. Over his head political and economic crises and sevens may happen. But quietly, in the public schools of Vienna, strange new methods have come to pass. The old school books are gone, and in their place he has introduced a system of little 10-cent story books that delight the boys and girls. The children now take up one subject at a time, and concentrate on it.

Take rice, for instance. A whole school will be busy learning from the botany teacher how it grows; from a physics teacher how to cook it, and what cooking means; from a commerce teacher all about the world trade in Asia's staple, and from a drawing teacher how to draw the ripened grain in its natural state. With a scarcity of food, it has been difficult to keep good school, but Gloeckle, a humble schoolmaster, who has long dreamed of how he would run the schools if he ever got the chance, has buckled to his chance.

Hanumat's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Somebody should write a story entitled "Fur is Fur," after our much-quoted contemporary, Ellis Parker Butler.

Hardly a day passes that some advertisement does not speak of sealine, French seal, Hudson seal, or some other equally indefinite term.

The provocation, from a dollars-and-cents viewpoint, may be strong; and the excuse is advanced that the continued use of the term makes it common property.

But the fact remains that a thing that purports to be what it is not can hardly be explained away on these grounds.

Why not use the correct term? . . . Surely, it answers every good purpose.



Ask to See a Lloyd Carriage

Be sure to see the wonderful Lloyd Loom Woven Carriages of finest weave when you shop for Baby's Carriage. They cost no more than the ordinary carriages of coarsest reed.

And you can buy a Lloyd Carriage in your town. Write for our Baby Carriage Style Book and the names of Lloyd Dealers in your town.

LOYD MFG. COMPANY
Menominee, Mich.

PEOPLE'S MANDATE TO REPUBLICANS IS UNMISTAKABLE

(Continued from Page One)

The vote cast for presidential candidates on tickets other than the Republican and Democratic did not much exceed the majority which Senator Harding received in Ohio. This merely shows embryonic and ineffective character of the new political organizations and the progress which they have to make before they can seriously trench on the Republican and Democratic grouping of the nation.

Results in Northwest

The result of the election in the northwestern states will be everywhere analyzed with interest. It was in this region, the home of American radicalism, that the Nonpartisan League attempted to extend its political sway. Already dominant in North Dakota and a growing power in South Dakota and Wisconsin, the league fought for control in Colorado and in Montana. Latest indications are that in both of these states the Republican organizations triumphed over the state and national candidates of the league. The only Nonpartisan Leaguers who have been successful were those who were running on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the Republican organization.

Most significant of all is the result in Wisconsin, where Senator La Follette, a Republican radical of tremendous influence, failed to bring about the defeat of the regular Republican candidate for the United States Senate, Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, who was elected, although Senator La Follette had applied the party by placing a radical candidate of his own in the field.

The radicals were as completely swamped in most sections as were the adherents of the Democracy. Even the veteran campaigner, Victor Berger of Wisconsin, twice elected by his constituents and twice turned out of Congress, is left among the debris of the Republican sweep of the nation.

Effect of Labor Vote

The American Federation of Labor's campaign to punish the enemies of Labor was not eminently successful. Most of those against whom Samuel Gompers turned his guns because of their attitude toward Labor succeeded in weathering the storm. The veteran leader of the federation does not appear to have succeeded in his special drive against "reactionaries," any more than he succeeded in turning the Labor vote to Governor Cox.

Speculation as to the woman vote before election seems to have gone far afield. Practically the only effect was to increase the magnitude of the Republican pluralities. Women were not able to punish their enemies, any more than Labor was able to defeat the candidates on its blacklist. As a matter of fact, there was no organized movement of women against political candidates.

The women of America went into their first election undirected and unrestrained. Friends of the League of Nations assumed that sufficient masses of them would vote for the Democratic ticket to make the result close, even if it did not swing the election. Some women of Republican affiliations and traditions did vote for Governor Cox because they wanted to register their devotion to an ideal. The number, however, was negligible in the great total that the Republicans have rolled up all over the land.

By and large, the women of the country have voted—as the majority of men did—for a change, and by a change, they meant lower taxes and a lowered cost of living. Contrary to forecasts, women voters laid little stress on personality. They were not carried away with enthusiasm for Senator Harding; they were moved by concern about a very practical matter, how to make a dollar buy more in the way of food, clothing and shelter. They did not argue that the present administration was responsible for the present conditions; they simply recognized that they exist under this administration, and voted to have it replaced by one of another political complexion. Women are direct in their methods, and they have given an impressive evidence of it in falling in line for a complete overturn of what they disapprove of.

By the same token, if the men they have now voted to elect fail to accomplish that for which they have been chosen, it is the women who will turn them out at the next election with a perfect indifference to party claims. They are already making statements to this effect. They have given the Republicans a mandate to make living conditions more tolerable, and they are going to demand results.

The big lesson of the vote seems to be, not a cleavage, but an amalgamation of the citizenry of the country.

As the rising pluralities cease to occupy public attention, it is being turned to explanations of what is almost as amazing a circumstance to the voters as to the defeated. Both sides admit that the voters of the country wanted a change. That is evident. The Democrats explain it as a part of the backwash of the war; the Republicans lay it to the inefficiency of the present Administration. High prices for necessities and high taxes played a large part in the vote against the Administration's candidate. "America first," and the appeal to self-interest and the traditional policy of isolation brought results. The belief that the Republican party was to be trusted to enforce prohibition was influential in some parts of the country. The soldier home demand became a campaign factor of large proportions in others.

These and similar elements entered into the composite argument that the Democratic Party should be discharged from power and the Republican Party entrusted with the respon-

sibility of creating a new program and which was registered at the polls with such overwhelming emphasis. It was, above all, a desire on the part of the American people to return to that state of "normalcy" to which Senator Harding has so aptly referred.

The Vote in New York

The Republican pluralities far exceeded even the most enthusiastic forecasts of the campaign managers. They carried New York State by 1-272,595. Greater New York itself, although giving its Democratic Governor a handsome lead, turned in a Harding plurality of 440,040. Not since 1896 had a Republican presidential candidate carried the city.

Judge Nathan L. Miller (R.), won the governorship from Gov. Alfred E. Smith (D). Against the terrific force of the Harding vote the Governor won a remarkable tribute in New York City, where he polled 709,746 votes against his opponent's 390,135. But up-state returns favored the Republican candidate, and during the day the Smith plurality was reduced to less than 1000. Late last night, with 203 small up-state districts missing, the vote stood:

Smith, 1,247,508; Miller, 1,303,889, giving Judge Miller a plurality of 56,381. The missing districts will probably increase the Miller lead to 60,000.

Tuesday night's evidence that United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., had been reelected over Harry C. Walker was confirmed. In 4150 districts Mr. Wadsworth had 551,119 and Mr. Walker 526,079.

From 41 of the 43 congressional districts in the State returns indicated the election of 25 Republicans and 16 Democrats, a gain of four Republicans and a loss of three Democrats. The Republicans in both houses of the state Legislature elected the two-thirds majorities necessary to override vetoes.

In this city Tammany elected its four candidates for the state Supreme Court. The five Republican-Democratic fusion candidates for that bench were victorious. Edward T. Swann, District Attorney here, was among the Tammany judiciary winners, despite opposition by the Bar Association. New Jersey went for Mr. Harding by 208,147 on incomplete returns, the Republicans gaining 10 and possibly 12 representatives and electing seven Republicans to the state Senate to one Democrat, with 46 Republicans winning Assembly seats to the Democrats' 14.

State Issues

Returns from the states in which referendum votes were taken on proposed constitutional amendments and referred legislative acts indicate that in Michigan the proposed amendment to require all children of school age to attend public schools was defeated, while in California the anti-alien land measure, by which the right of aliens not eligible to citizenship to hold land was to be denied, was passed by a large majority.

In California, also, incomplete returns indicate the defeat of the anti-compulsory vaccination amendment to the Constitution. The same result is indicated in Oregon, though the vote thus far reported does not indicate a conclusive result. In those states the defeat of the anti-visitation and single-tax amendments is also claimed. In Missouri, according to late returns, Champ Clark (D), former Speaker of the national House of Representatives, has been defeated by T. V. Hucklebide (R.).

In Massachusetts, late returns indicated the defeat by referendum of the proposed 2.75 per cent beer law. This was vetoed by Governor Coolidge, but was referred under the state referendum provision.

In North Dakota, J. F. T. O'Connor, the fusion candidate for Governor, appears to have defeated L. J. Frazier, the Nonpartisan League candidate, the incumbent.

Pacific Coast Results

Republicans Win—California Anti-Alien Land Law Carried

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST NEWS OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Republican victory has swept the whole western coast, according to the partial reports. California has piled up a Harding majority, and Oregon and Washington have swung into line. Wesley A. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, who has been returned, polled double the vote of his opponent, and Representatives John F. Miller and J. S. Webster win.

The Farmer-Labor vote runs ahead of the Democratic. The soldiers' Aeneas carries strong. Robert N. Stanfield, ex-Senator from Oregon, and C. N. McArthur, Republican Congressman, ride in on the wave of victory.

The Republican ticket has probably carried Nevada. Tasker L. Oddie (R.) wins in a Democratic stronghold. Miss Anne Martin (Ind.) is third in the race.

In Idaho early reports indicate a landslide in all the offices, giving F. R. Gooding the Republican senatorship with a majority of 5000 over John F. Nugent, Democratic candidate.

Samuel Shortridge (R.) is elected Senator from California, and Julius Kahn, John I. Nolan, John A. Elliston, Henry E. Barbour, C. F. Van de Water, Henry Z. Osborne, Phil D. Swing and Charles F. Curry are the Republican Congressmen. Present indications are that the following congressional candidates will be winners: Clarence F. Lea (D.), John E. Raker (D.), and A. M. Free (R.).

California reelects three women to the state Assembly, Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes and Miss Esto Broughton. They had both the Democratic and Republican endorsement.

This measure extends the present anti-alien land law, which forbids aliens not eligible to citizenship holding land titles, so as to prevent them holding land by lease, through corporations or as guardians for minors.

REPUBLICAN RULE IN CONGRESS ASSURED

Victorious Party Has Increased Its Majority in Both Houses—Lead of 12 in the Senate Is Indicated by Latest Returns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The tidal wave which swept the Republican Party into power on its soaring crest on Tuesday assured President-Elect Warren G. Harding of a Republican majority in both houses of the next Congress. Because of the tardy arrival of returns from outlying regions, particularly in the west and southwest, the extent of the congressional gains by the Republicans is not definitely fixed, but there is no doubt in the world that the party has retained control of the Senate, increased its majority very considerably, and swelled to larger proportions its already comfortable majority in the House of Representatives.

Thus it is assured that the Sixty-Seventh Congress, which Mr. Harding is expected to call into special session as soon as he is inaugurated, will be completely controlled by the Republican organization and in sympathy with a Republican Administration. The fact is taken as augury of harmony and smooth governmental progress.

House Majority Close to 100

Late last night Republican leaders were claiming a sweeping senatorial victory throughout the country. It was definitely established that all the Republican senators had ridden to victory, trailing though some of them were after the national ticket. There were no seats lost and if the latest reports reaching here prove correct it is almost certain that the Republicans will have a majority of 12 at least in the Senate.

It is estimated that the majority in the House will be close to 100. This will give the Congress a party solidarity which has been completely lacking in recent years, and will put the Republican Party in absolute control of national policies. It will leave no excuse to shift the burden of blame for shortcomings and legislative failures to carry out a program, the process of "passing the buck," of which the country has tired.

The Senate constituted the weak link in the Republican armor. It was the impact against the senatorial majority that the Republicans dreaded in the national "referendum." Nothing shows the extent of the victory better than the number of Democratic senators who have fallen by the way. It is certain now that the Republicans have gained at least five seats from the Democrats, with a probability of more gains. Following are the states where the Republicans have, for certain, gained a seat: Idaho, South Dakota, Colorado, California and Maryland. It was reported that partial returns indicated Republican senatorial gains in Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and Oregon. A gain of five would give the Republicans a majority of 12.

Party Program Secure

Taking even the lowest figure, the Republicans have strengthened their hold of the Senate to a degree undreamt of by the most sanguine. The Senate victory is a most grateful acquisition to the Presidential landslide from the Republican standpoint. There need not be further apprehension that a weak Senate organization may interfere with the party policies. The addition to the Senate Republican strength will make it possible to pursue any party program without fear of its upsetting through the small group of senators who have always made things unpleasant for the organization. In other words, the votes of men of the LaFollette type can be dispensed with in vote of the party organization.

"Solid South" Broken

Tennessee Goes Republican—Outcome of Senatorial Contests
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN NEWS OFFICE
ATLANTA, Georgia—For the first time since the reconstruction days, the "Solid South" has apparently been broken, late returns in the presidential election indicating that Mr. Harding has carried Tennessee by a comfortable margin. Late returns also give the Republican Party a victory in the gubernatorial race with Alf Taylor leading the present incumbent, A. H. Roberts (D.), by an estimated majority of 20,000.

In the gubernatorial contests throughout the South, Thomas W. Hardwick (D.), of Georgia, and Robert A. Cooper (D.), of South Carolina were elected without opposition, the latter being reelected and the former succeeding Hugh M. Dorsey (D.). Thomas C. McRae (D.), of Arkansas; Carey D. Hardee (D.), of Florida; Cameron Morrison (D.), of North Carolina, and Pat M. Neff (D.), of Texas were all elected by large majorities. No elections were held in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi for this office.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), of Alabama; Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), of Florida and Lee S. Overman (D.), of North Carolina were returned to the United States Senate. Thomas E. Watson (D.), defeated Harry S. Edwards (R.), by a large majority in the Georgia contest, succeeding the present incumbent, Hoke Smith (D.), and T. H. Caraway (D.), defeated C. F. Cole (R.), in Arkansas. Edwin S. Broussard (D.), of Louisiana and Ellison D. Smith (D.), of South Carolina were elected without opposition. No senatorial elections were held in Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas.

Ten Democratic congressmen were elected in Alabama, eight of whom were reelected, the only Republican

running, C. B. Kennamer, being defeated by Lillius B. Halsey (D.), by an estimated 3000 majority, in the seventh district. Four Democrats in Florida, and 12 in Georgia were reelected, with no opposition in the former State. Congressmen in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina were also elected without opposition. With the possible exception of the third congressional district, all seven Democrats in Arkansas were elected.

Returns are still incomplete in Tennessee and Texas, with Republicans opposing the Democrats in the congressional contests, while the Democratic candidates in North Carolina apparently swept the State.

Secretary's Statement

Otto Branstetter Says the Socialist Is the Only Labor Party
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
CHICAGO, Illinois—A million and a half votes are claimed by the national office of the Socialist Party, in a telegram to Eugene V. Debs, their candidate for President, at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

American people repudiate Wilson, Palmer and Burleson," averred the message signed by Otto Branstetter, national secretary, which continued: "Republican landslide not only against League of Nations, but against Wilson and all his works. "Mass of workers not yet sufficiently educated to realize the futility of their remedy. Returns too incomplete to make predictions of total vote. New York quadrupled, Wisconsin tripled, California, Minnesota, and Rhode Island doubled votes for Benson. Members legislatures elected New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"On behalf of the campaign committee I wish to thank you for the splendid statements issued, which I am sure contributed largely to gratifying results. Your splendid courage and steadfastness have been the inspiration of the movement. Your heroic example has been the greatest factor in rallying the comrades and given them courage and enthusiasm necessary to wage such a successful campaign and rehabilitate the party in the political life of the nation. Fraternal love and a greeting from 1,500,000 voters."

Mr. Branstetter made the following statement: "Socialist success in New York City results from the natural growth of our propaganda in our strongholds and a reaction to the expulsion of the New York assemblymen. The expulsions have wonderfully strengthened us in our best districts there. "Our New York vote is proportionately greater than in Milwaukee and may be exceeded proportionately only in Oklahoma, where we cast a large percentage of the total vote. "The election shows we have lost no material strength to the Farmer-Labor Party and that this new party has not gained anything to justify its existence. The returns prove conclusively that there is but one Labor Party in the United States—the Socialist Party."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Théâtre Marigny was given up last night to the American colony in Paris. Assembled here were thousands of Americans anxious to learn the results as they came in. From the Ambassador to the poorest person of the American nationality in Paris they watched announcement after announcement projected on the screen. There were lively scenes and excited disputes.

Popular airs, the national anthem and the inevitable jazz tunes were played. The general belief in France is that Mr. Harding will not fail in friendship for France. He is represented as definitely opposed to the Treaty and the League, but nevertheless the hope is widely expressed that America will not withdraw from European affairs entirely. Mr. Harding is not looked upon as well-informed in foreign affairs, but his relations with Elihu Root give confidence to France.

Some newspapers, such as the "Avenir," see in the triumph of the Republicans the inevitable abandonment of the Treaty and the Covenant, and there is deep regret that the League should have become the sport of politicians. But this view is regarded as not giving sufficient heed to the modification of opinion that may follow the end of electoral warfare.

All the expressions of Mr. Harding which seem to indicate a policy of association with France are eagerly seized upon and exploited. France is indeed almost as much interested in this election as in America for it is felt that the most momentous consequences may flow from it for France.

DEPARTMENT DENIES SOVIET TRADE PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Commerce yesterday denied reports, said to be prevalent in Copenhagen, and elsewhere in Europe, that it had advocated a suspension of trade with Soviet Russia through the clearing house established in Copenhagen. The reports presumably arose from an announcement, made public some time ago by the department, of the organization and plans of the clearing house.

Officials of the department said yesterday that the publication of this information should not have been taken as indicating that the department had entered into any agreement with a Danish firm, or that it contemplated any such action, and that its sole aim was to keep business men of this country informed as to what was going on in that part of the world.

CHANGES FORECAST IN DEPARTMENTS

Many Federal Bureau Chiefs Are Likely to Be Replaced When Republicans Take Reins—New Policies Also Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Many changes in the personnel of the executive departments of the government are likely to follow the Republican victory, after eight years of Democratic administration, for a large number of bureau chiefs, who are presidential appointees, will probably resign or fail of reappointment. The principal offices that will be open are, of course, the Cabinet positions, and much speculation, more or less authoritative, is now being indulged in concerning them.

The Cabinet places will without doubt be filled by Republicans. Holdovers from other administrations in such positions are practically impossible. The situation is rather different so far as the bureaux are concerned, for the heads of many technical bureaux have been retained for many years, regardless of the political character of the Administration. As the examples may be mentioned George Otis Smith, head of the Geological Survey, and Miss Julia Lathrop, of the Children's Bureau, both of whom held office under the Taft Administration and were retained when the Democratic Party obtained power.

Changes in Policies Likely
The positions of bureau chiefs may be used as political plums, but the less technical posts are more likely to be awarded for services than to others. President-Elect Harding has not made a statement as to his policy in this respect, but it is probable that a considerable number of bureaux will be left unchanged in personnel.

There will undoubtedly be changes, perhaps of considerable magnitude, in departmental policies, however. The Republican Party will presumably adopt some sort of budget legislation, and any kind of budget law will bring about changes of some importance in the administration of the treasury department. The abolition of the subtreasuries is already under way and probably will have been completed before the Republicans come into power, for the Federal Reserve Bank system has practically superseded the subtreasuries' functions.

Policies of the War and Navy departments, of the strictly military point of view, will perhaps be changed less than those of other departments, for Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, have both favored increases in peace-time strength of their respective arms and the Republicans are likely to adopt the same point of view. James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has favored a large army and universal training. There are likely, however, to be inquiries into the handling of affairs by both departments, and revision of procedure may be expected.

Needs of the Farmers
The Republican platform lays considerable stress on agriculture, and the candidates at the head of the ticket have emphasized the needs of the farmer in their campaign speeches. What will be done in the Department of Agriculture, however, will probably depend more than in the case of other departments on the selection of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Expansion of the work of the Department of Commerce is probable. The widespread dissatisfaction with the policies of the Post Office Department under the administration of Albert S. Burleson will probably lead to changes there, undoubtedly of a nature designed to remove any ground for the criticisms that the department has been lacking in efficiency.

The State Department's policy will, of course, orient itself to the view of the Republican Party on the League of Nations, and the handling of foreign affairs generally will presumably be revised. Although the Department of Justice has been severely criticized from many quarters, the criticism has not been based on the lines of party politics, and probably will not influence the Republicans much.

President-elect Harding has declared himself in favor of a department of public welfare, which would, presumably, include the Bureau of Education and a number of existing organizations. It has been intimated that a woman may be placed at the head of this department. A department of works, superseding the present Department of the Interior, has also been agitated, but it is not known whether the Republicans would favor such a change.

Result in New England

Pluralities of Republican Candidates Generally Increased
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Additional returns from the New England states yesterday increased the pluralities of the Republican candidates, Warren G. Harding of Ohio and Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, for President and Vice-President of the United States. Republican victories were recorded in the state tickets and in contest for the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Although the total vote was 13,000 less than that cast in the state gubernatorial election in September, Maine gave the Republican candidates a plurality 11,000 more than it gave its Governor then. The State count showed

a plurality of 76,000 for Mr. Harding, the largest Republican vote recorded in Maine, and the Democratic candidate carried only one city. The latest returns showed 134,411 votes for Mr. Harding to 58,073 for Mr. Cox.

Vermont polled an overwhelming vote for the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, reelected William P. Dillingham United States Senator, and returned Frank L. Greene and Porter H. Dale as representatives in Congress. James Hartness (R.), was elected Governor by a wide margin. The complete state vote gave Mr. Harding 64,888 and Mr. Cox 20,587.

Gain in New Hampshire

Returns in New Hampshire show a gain of approximately 100 per cent in the Republican strength, giving the victory to Mr. Harding by about 30,000 plurality. Interest in the New Hampshire election centered in the candidacy for reelection to the United States Senate of George H. Moses (R.), irreconcilable opponent of the League of Nations, and formerly actively opposed to woman suffrage. Senator Moses carried the State with a plurality slightly less than that given the Republican leaders. Albert O. Brown (R.), was elected Governor and Sherman E. Burroughs (R.), and Edward H. Wason (R.), were returned to the National House of Representatives.

Massachusetts doubled all previous Republican presidential pluralities, giving Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge 675,760 votes, against 273,949 for the Democratic candidates. Channing H. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor, was elected Governor, and the entire Republican state ticket was victorious by wide margins. Alvan T. Fuller, regular Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, won by a comfortable plurality, although opposed not only by Marcus A. Coolidge (D.), but also by Robert M. Washburn, a Republican, who ran as an Independent. Louis A. Frothingham (R.), defeated Richard Olney, Democratic candidate for reelection to Congress, while Republicans won 14 of Massachusetts' 16 seats in the National House of Representatives.

Two-Platoon Plan Defeated

In the majority of cities and towns where the question was submitted, the proposal to institute the two-platoon system for fire departments was defeated.

Indications last night were that the referendum proposal to legalize in Massachusetts the sale of light wines and beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight would be defeated. With less than a third of the vote tabulated on this question, the figures were: Yes, 120,605; no, 110,296. But the yes vote included a 24,000 yes majority in Boston, and the bulk of the vote elsewhere is likely to be dry.

The Republican national ticket swept Rhode Island with a 2-to-1 victory, in contrast with the scant plurality given the Republican candidate in 1916. Emery J. San Souci, Lieutenant-Governor, was elected Governor, and the complete Republican state ticket was victorious. All three Republican candidates for reelection to the House of Representatives were successful.

The plurality of Mr. Harding in Connecticut was 117,000, the Republican candidate receiving 237,840 votes to 120,674 for Mr. Cox. Frank B. Brandegee, who is also an opponent of the League of Nations and was one of the leaders against woman suffrage, was reelected to the Senate, running only slightly behind the national ticket. Four women, three Republicans and one Democrat, were elected to the lower house of the State General Assembly, the Republicans winning all but one contest for state senator. The Democratic membership in the House was reduced from 69 to 11.

Wisconsin Results

Three Congressmen, Retired Because of War Attitude, Returned
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Outstanding in the returns of the election in Wisconsin is the return to Congress of three former members whose attitude on the war led to their retirement. In the first district, the veteran Henry Allen Cooper goes back after a retirement of two years. John M. Nelson has won in the second district, and William H. Stafford has finally succeeded in defeating Victor L. Berger, in the strongest Socialist district in the United States, the fifth, comprising the northern portion of Milwaukee. This district reelected Mr. Berger last December after he had been expelled for his war record.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), has a lead of more than 35,000 over his old enemy, James Thompson, who was backed by Senator Robert M. La

Follette (R.), and the Nonpartisan League.
John J. Blaine (R.), Attorney-General, endorsed by the league, is more than 55,000 votes ahead of Col. Robert M. McCoy.

The Socialists have been finally ousted from their control of the government of Milwaukee County.

Republicans Carry Michigan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Indications last night, with returns still incomplete from rural sections, are that Michigan will have a solidly Republican Legislature. Every Republican congressional candidate was elected, and Republicans will fill every state office. Alexander J. Groesbeck (R.), leading W. N. Ferris, former Democratic Governor, by 215,000 in the gubernatorial race. Senator Harding's majority also exceeded 200,000, the Republican candidate carrying every county in the State. Mr. Groesbeck was also given a plurality in all counties, including Mr. Ferris' own. A record vote was cast.

The amendment to make mandatory the attendance of all children in the public schools was defeated, thus closing an elaborate fight made against it. The ratio over the State is running about 2 to 1, although it is regarded as significant that in nine counties, including two with large cities, the amendment received a favorable vote. These two cities were Flint and Lansing. In both of them recent large demonstrations against the amendment were held. Detroit went heavily against the amendment, virtually complete figures showing 95-174 favorable and 125,891 against. The strength of friends of the amendment was rallied without an extensive organization. All four of Detroit's reform judges, Keldan, Heston, Cotter and Marsh, were reelected. John Faust defeated Judge Christopher Stein for the fifth place.

Nevada in Republican Column
RENO, Nevada—For the first time in 12 years Nevada has cast a majority vote for a Republican presidential nominee. On incomplete returns, Cox has 5611, Harding 9291. It is predicted by Republican leaders that the State will give Harding a majority of at least 7000. For United States Senator, former Gov. Tasker L. Oddie, Republican, leads Senator Charles B. Henderson, Democratic incumbent, and Samuel S. Arntz, Republican, is ahead of Charles R. Evans, Democrat, for Congressman.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY STATEMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Farmer-Labor Party has established itself as a contending political organization, Frank J. Esper, national secretary of the party, said yesterday. "Had the race been close we undoubtedly would have elected a number of candidates to Congress," he said. "This campaign has established us as a contending political organization in 1922 and 1924. "We have just received word from Missouri of a vote of 65,000 for the Farmer-Labor ticket. Results of the election show that within the very near future the farmers and industrial workers will have perfected a political organization that will function in the interests of these groups."

JUDGE MILLER FOR ENFORCEMENT ACT

SYRACUSE, New York—Nathan L. Miller said yesterday that his first action as Governor, if elected, would be to urge the Legislature to repeal the direct primary law in so far as it related to state and judicial offices, and to urge the adoption of a state prohibition enforcement act to conform with the Volstead Act. "I favor the repeal of the direct primary law only on state and judicial offices," he said. "I do not favor the repeal in smaller political subdivisions of the State. In the cities the voters have the opportunity to get acquainted with their candidates and to become fairly familiar with the local situation. Therefore, direct primaries as applied to them are all right."

A Secret of Good Cooking

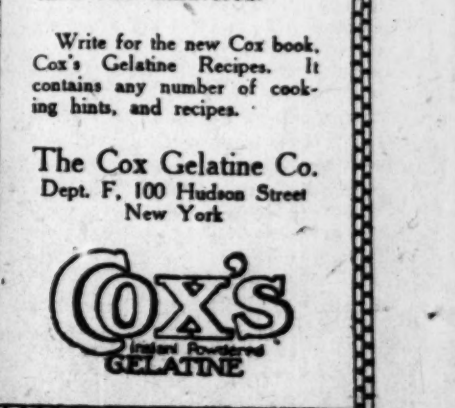
IT is a surprisingly simple one—never be without Cox's Gelatine.

For dainty salads, appetizing soups, delicious puddings and other desserts, Cox's Gelatine will prove of invaluable assistance.

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SUMMING-UP OF DRY GAINS IN ELECTION

Prohibitionists Pleased Over Volstead Victory—Republican Congress Shows an Unmistakable Dry Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The drys were gratified by the reelection to the House of Representatives of Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, author of the Volstead enforcement law, and Charles H. Randall of California, another dry leader. Mr. Volstead's defeat would have meant the elevation of a wet to the chairmanship of the House Judiciary Committee.

In West Virginia the drys won their fight for Representative M. M. Neely, a member of the committee, against Benjamin K. Rosenbloom, a wet Republican. But in the Second Virginia District the drys lost their fight against J. T. Deal, a wet. In the Seventh District, a dry Democrat, Thomas W. Harrison, was reelected. In Maryland, T. A. Allen Goldboro, a wet Democrat, failed to oust Representative William M. Andrews, dry Republican, and Representative Carville D. Benson, dry, won against two wets, Representative J. C. Linthicum, wet, defeated two Republicans, a wet and a dry, in the Fourth Maryland District, but Representative Frank W. Mish (D.), favoring modification of the Volstead Act, failed to defeat the dry, Frederick N. Zihlman (R.).

Review of Results

The Anti-Saloon League supported Representative L. S. Echols (R.), who won against a wet Democrat in West Virginia. Apparently the attempt by the drys to oust Representative Edward W. Roy (D.), of North Carolina, failed, and Representative Stephen G. Porter (R.) of Pittsburgh, a wet, seems to have been reelected. Edward S. Brooks (R.), Aram M. Wyant (R.), and Robert J. Firman (R.), wets, defeated dry candidates in Pennsylvania; and in that State Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion (F-L), running for representative-at-large on an enforcement plank, was apparently defeated.

With a President whose record shows that he voted for both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, a Republican Congress showing a strong dry sentiment, and a Governor elected in New York State on a platform of law enforcement, this election was for the most part highly satisfactory to the dry forces of the country, according to Rollin O. Everhart of the American League for the Return of Representative Andrew J. Volstead and of Senator Lenroot, the latter by 20,000 votes, are two outstanding dry victories, he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

New York Outlook Hopeful

"The natural result of the Republican sweep of New York State would leave the question of repeal of the nullification law and enactment of enforcement legislation in the most hopeful kind of a situation. Not only has this State an overwhelming majority of dry Republican senators and assemblymen, but a Governor whose vigorous stressing of law enforcement throughout his campaign brought him hundreds of thousands of dry votes up-state which were not cast two years ago when Gov. Charles S. Whitman confronted the same situation. When a governor can be elected in this State on the kind of a platform Judge Miller made for himself, it indicates the bankruptcy of the liquor influence."

Barnesism, according to Mr. Everhart, received a severe blow at this election, and he believed that that indicated a Republican reorganization. The overwhelming dry vote up-state was a surprise even to Mr. Everhart. The prospects for prompt legislative action in repealing the nullification bill and enacting enforcement legislation Mr. Everhart considers promising in the light of Judge Miller's victory and records and the majority of Republicans in the Senate and Assembly. Mr. Everhart called attention to the fact that several wets were not reelected this year, among them Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who led the fight against the Socialist assemblymen last year; Senator J. Henry Walters, who was so bitter an opponent of woman's suffrage; Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman Gillette, father of the beer bill.

The drys report a decisive victory in New Jersey. According to the Anti-Saloon League, in spite of incomplete returns, indications were that the state Legislature, both Senate and Assembly, would be dry, and a prompt repeal of the 2.75 beer bill and passage of prohibition enforcement legislation is expected.

Dinner for Governor Coolidge

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There was a demonstration for Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect of the United States, before the State House when he was escorted to the City Club for a "Victory dinner" given by the Republican Club yesterday.

Headed by the Governor and former state Senator George H. Ellis, president of the club, a long line of citizens left the State House and marched down Beacon Street to the clubhouse. In the row next to the Governor, was Governor-Elect Channing H. Cox and following him were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and John Jackson Walsh, the defeated Democratic candidate for governor.

Statement by Democratic Chairman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said that there

BEAVER BUSINESS

Should you ask where Nawadaha found these legends and traditions, I should answer, I should tell you, "In the birds' nests of the forest, in the lodges of the beaver."

The Song of Hiawatha.

Being a beaver is distinctly a seasonal occupation. The job varies with the months, and this Jack of many trades has to adjust his skill to a stern schedule so that all things shall be done in order and on time. These

proach to the lodge. But there are more purposes than these to the dam. It makes a deep, submerged storage room for the beaver's bulky food supplies and it improves navigation and transport. The water floods back through the marshes and meadows and rises up the banks conveniently near to the aspens and poplars and birches, the inner bark of which form the staple of beaver diet.

The beaver, though he gathers his winter stores from the land, dislikes over-ground traveling and is ill-equipped to take care of himself out of water. He desires to cut his wood

coming shortly; lasting all the winter months, with nothing to do but to rest safely in the snug lodge, with now and then a swim out through the tunnel to bring in a tasty branch for dinner. The house is cozy and impregnable against assault. Most beaver houses appear to have two floor levels: one just above the waterline for dining and cleaning and drying off after a swim, and a higher ledge reserved for sleeping. Whenever possible the bed is laid of shredded cedar wood, soft and dry and aromatic—chosen, no doubt, for the same reason that we lay away our furs in cedar chests. Overcrowding



Autumn is the rush season for the American beaver, who must be his own engineer, transportation agent and plasterer, and must lay in his winter food store before the snow begins to fall

candidate who has declared the Irish question to be a domestic problem of Great Britain in which we can have no official concern. With their support, the American people have returned the Irish problem to Downing Street. They have endorsed, I am said to say, a separate peace with Germany.

THIRTY-FOUR STATES ELECT GOVERNORS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, Leased Wires

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Thirty-four states elected governors on Tuesday, 26 choosing Republicans, 7 picking Democrats, and 1 returning a Nonpartisan League candidate.

Eight candidates were reelected, six of those undertaking a second term being Republicans, one a Democrat and the other, Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan candidate in North Dakota. In addition to those selected yesterday, Maine, on September 17, last, elected a Republican. The list of new governors follows:

Arizona—T. E. Campbell (R.), reelected.
Arkansas—Thomas C. McRae (D.).
Colorado—Oliver H. Shoup (R.), reelected.
Connecticut—Everett J. Lake (R.).
Delaware—William D. Denney Jr. (R.).
Florida—Cary Hardee (D.).
Georgia—T. W. Hardwick (D.).
Idaho—David W. Davis (R.), reelected.
Illinois—Len Small (R.).
Indiana—W. T. McCray (R.).
Iowa—N. E. Kendall (R.).
Kansas—Henry J. Allen (R.), reelected.
Massachusetts—Channing H. Cox (R.).
Michigan—Alex J. Groesbeck (R.).
Minnesota—J. A. O. Preus (R.).
Missouri—James M. Hyde (R.).
Montana—J. M. Dixon (R.).
Nebraska—S. R. McKelvie (R.), reelected.
New Hampshire—A. O. Brown (R.).
New Mexico—R. H. Harna (D.).
New York—Nathan L. Miller (R.).
North Carolina—C. Morrison (D.).
North Dakota—J. F. T. O'Connor (F.).
Ohio—Harry L. Davis (R.).
Rhode Island—E. J. San Souci (R.).
South Carolina—R. A. Cooper (D.), reelected.
South Dakota—W. H. McMaster (R.).
Tennessee—A. A. Taylor (R.).
Texas—Pat M. Hef (D.).
Utah—Charles B. Haby (R.).
Vermont—James Hartness (R.).
Washington—Louis F. Hart (R.), reelected.
West Virginia—E. F. Morgan (R.).
Wisconsin—James J. Blaine (R.).

*Mr. O'Connor is the Fusion candidate of the Republican and the Democratic parties.

autumn days are the busiest of all. Now the beaver is mason and lumberman, with no end of odd jobs of repair and patching about the house and the dam to put everything in shape for the winter.

It is time to finish the outside of the house, which all summer has been a great untidy mound of sticks and roots, rising raggedly above the surface of the pond. Plastering begins at the first frost. No use doing it earlier, because the summer rains would wash the mud away as fast as it was laid. But now the mud can be brought up from the bottom of the pond and packed over the whole house, with just enough fine grass roots to bind it well, pressed tightly into every crevice and troweled smooth. (The beaver does this work well enough with his feet; though the flat, spade-like shape of his tail has given rise to a probably fabulous belief that it is used in this work.) The mud plaster freezes hard, at night; a second coat is applied, and then layer upon frozen layer, until the lodge is a smooth, dome-like structure of concrete, resembling an Esquimau igloo, except that the entrances are hidden below the water-line. The house itself, a solid building of logs and branches, from 6 to 12 feet in diameter and from 3 to 6 feet high, was built much earlier in the season, or perhaps many seasons before. Only the plastering was left until now, with the beaver's characteristic caniness for never bothering with any job until the appropriate season. So also, in all properly conducted beaver communities, all the other engineering work is completed at this time—dams and canals needing only a touch here and there to keep them in good order. For the main business at this season is the gathering of the winter's food supply. Everything that went before was mere preparation for this task. That was the purpose of the dam, built many months ago, or perhaps many years ago, and only raised and lengthened this season.

The dam is the fundamental element of every beaver village, and the basis of all its domestic economy. To be sure, under adverse circumstances, through unfavorable location or depleted numbers, a beaver can put up with a mean existence in a mud bank; but such is the lot of the outcast and the derelict and is far from the type of beaver civilization developed through long centuries of toil and ingenuity. Given a fair chance, any hundred per cent American beaver will build a dam, and build it marvelously well. (There are cases reported of small colonies which, after several generations of enforced hole-in-the-mud existence, at the first glimpse of nobler opportunity, straightway began ambitious engineering projects with all the skill of their ancestors.) The beaver-dam serves all the many purposes for which man-made structures of the same kind are erected. It creates and maintains a pond of even depth about the lodge, high enough to conceal the entrances and low enough to keep the hollowed-out chamber, with its dining and sleeping floors, dry above any danger of flood. Spring freshets run over the crest of the dam and in draught the water is held at the proper level. Thus the conditions are created for the special type of dwelling favored by the beaver, conditions which would be lacking on free-running streams or natural lakes, subject to fluctuations of level. The depth of the artificial pond affords a quick retreat in time of danger and a safe underwater ap-

proach to the water as possible, and rather than haul the wood to the stream he brings the stream to the wood. He knows all about water; just what it will do under a great variety of circumstances and just what he can do with it. Although he can move surprisingly large logs of heavy birch and poplar along the ground, and knows how to cut a clear path through the forest for this purpose, he will not roll the logs any further than the nearest water, and he spares no pains to bring that water as near as possible. Once in the stream, it is so much easier to float heavy branches down to the lodge. If a wide marsh or stretch of lowland separates the prized poplar grove from the stream, a canal is dug, straight as an arrow, bending only here and there to avoid elevations in the ground. If the rise of land is too high to cut through and not easily passed around, the canal will disappear into a tunnel, coming out on the other side and continuing straight on toward the poplars.

But these major engineering operations are finished now, and the main job, aside from house plastering, is the cutting and storing of winter food. Alder, aspen, poplar, and young birches are the favorite fodder. And of these only the inner bark is eaten. Because of this very special taste, an enormous amount of hard work is required to gather and store an adequate supply. The trees are cut down with the chisel-like front teeth, exactly in the fashion of a lumberman with an ax. An expert beaver, working uninterruptedly, does a job as neatly economical of effort as the best ax-man, every tooth stroke applied with the most telling effect. The fallen tree is first stripped of all branches and these are dragged to the water and floated down to the storage place, which is usually located at a deep part of the pond near the house.

Arriving over the selected spot, the beaver dives with his tow and fastens it securely under water, either by pushing one end into the mud or by interlacing it with the sticks and branches already collected there. This trick of hoisting the wood under water has inspired a popular legend that the beaver sucks all the air out of the wood in order to make it sink. But no such prodigious feat is necessary. The wood chosen is very heavy in itself, and when green will sink with a slight pressure. After the branches are stripped from the tree, the trunk is cut neatly into appropriate lengths, nicely judged according to diameter, so as not to be too heavy. The larger the diameter the shorter the log. A beaver will not hesitate to cut down trees from four inches to a foot in diameter. The smaller of these are cut into lengths of four or five feet. The branches are dragged to the water, butt foremost, in the teeth and handlike front feet. The larger logs are pushed with paws and shoulders, gangs of two or three working at the stiffer jobs.

The work must go forward with prodigious energy in order that a sufficient supply shall be safely under water before the ice forms over the pond. This is the test of beaver enterprise. If the season's labor has been well-planned and industriously performed, the race is won. But laggards will find themselves hungry before the sap flows in the spring.

Hurried work it is, and hard. There are no union hours, no overtime pay, and child labor is the rule. On the other hand, there is a long vacation

is not tolerated. A family of five or six will occupy an arched room five feet in diameter and two or three feet high. Muskrats are sometimes taken as lodgers, but seldom gain admittance to the family chamber, usually having to content themselves with a small hall bedroom off one of the entrance tunnels. The young beavers are not allowed to remain indefinitely within the old homestead. As soon as they are old enough, they are sent forth to build homes of their own.

Those were probably young home-seekers whom we encountered swimming about the lake on quiet nights last spring. For that matter, during the spring and summer months the whole colony seems to stroll away from the lodges, wandering down stream and on nearby waters, browsing among the lily stems and water grasses. The less cautious youngsters will sometimes let you paddle your canoe quite close to them as they swim along with silent powerful strokes of their webbed hind feet. But the older and more wary animals will duck quickly out of sight, striking the water as they go under with a resounding thwack of a broad, flat tail, throwing a great splash high in the air. This sharp, echoing crack of the diving beaver's tail, so startling to the unwary paddler, is an effective signal of warning. The beaver can swim long stretches under water and can remain immersed for several minutes. The black head comes silently to the surface a hundred yards or more away, gives a quick glance around the horizon and, if the danger still seems too near, ducks again, this time without a sound or a ripple.

But that was in the easy summer months, while there was still time to knock off between jobs of dam building and house rearing to take a mid-night swim through pleasant warm waters in search of green food. No time for such diversions now. Red leaves sink slowly to the bottom of the pond. The nights are cold enough to freeze mud. The old lodges must be refinished and the new given their first coat of plaster. And there are still many trees to be cut and brought down to the pond. Winter is long.

Meanwhile, far away from all this skill and industry, two controversies, rage, of which the beaver is happily oblivious, though they concern this work of his. The beaver has contributed probably more than any other animal to the perplexity of the age-long argument over reason and instinct. Animal instinct, says one side, and summons no end of theology and natural science to prove the point. Instinct cannot explain it, says the other side, and tells you bewildering tales of beaver skill and cunning. Does instinct, runs this argument, go out and choose a site for a home, when the choice must consider not only the important matter of an easily accessible food supply, but also intricate questions of land elevation and water flow; and can instinct then follow this up with the execution of a variety of delicate and technical engineering feats? One dam might be built by instinct, concede those who argue for reason, even though it be a structure several hundred feet long and six or seven feet high, such as are not uncommon. But how about the second dam, and the third and fourth subsidiary dams, built down stream, which seem to have no other purpose—though this is a very important one—than that of backing up the water to support the first structure against the pressure of flood and ice pack. How did instinct ever encompass such arrangement, where cause and effect

NEW POLICE PLAN FOR STATE URGED

South Dakota Movement Is Based on Proposal That Present System Is Conducive to Violations of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Expressing his belief that the police system which obtains generally in the cities and towns of the United States is wrong and conducive to violation of the laws, J. E. Hipple of this city has inaugurated a movement for the amending of the South Dakota Constitution so as to permit the state sheriff to have control of the appointment of police officers in all the cities and towns of the State. He also advances the proposition that the Attorney-General of South Dakota should have complete control of the appointment of prosecuting officers in the various counties of the State.

He calls attention to the fact that the Northwest Mounted Police of western Canada have a world-wide reputation for service and efficiency, this being due to the fact that the police are not local officers, elected or appointed, as in the United States, and therefore are able to enforce the laws more efficiently than officers under local control.

Mr. Hipple states that after many years of observation, and especially during the past few years, he has come to the conclusion that our police system should be different. Instead of local policemen appointed by mayors or some other individual, he believes all such appointments should come from the state sheriff and be under his direction, and he therefore favors the state Constitution being amended to the extent of giving the state sheriff such power.

Mr. Hipple states that during the past few months he has had the opportunity of reading a great deal of the correspondence received at the office of the state sheriff while much of this is immaterial and only calculated to be burdensome to the sheriff, there is much that has positive evidence of utter neglect or absolute refusal by local police and prosecuting officials to do their duty as contemplated by the state Constitution and laws.

There are cases, Mr. Hipple states, where there is positive evidence of possession of stolen property reported to the state sheriff where local officers are afraid to make arrests. The cost of local police, he states further, is seldom considered, but if a state authority asks for funds to prosecute offenders, the lawmakers and people object to making these appropriations. He points out that since the office of state sheriff was created there have been spasmodic raids on law violators, which in some cases appear to have been ill-timed, but nevertheless the office of state sheriff is a badly needed one and the powers of that official should be extended so that he could appoint every policeman and other peace officer in the State.

It is stated to be doubtful if there is a city in South Dakota where local officers strictly and impartially enforce the various city ordinances, for fear of incurring the enmity of those powerful in political or business circles. "The present wave of disrespect for government," says Mr. Hipple, "is in a large manner brought about by disgust of the people for the lack of proper prosecution of real offenders."



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"RED" TENDENCY IS GROWING IN SPAIN

One Proof Is Offered by Typographical Workers at Cadiz, Who Have Submitted Their Newspapers to Red Censorship

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The new conjunction of the Socialist and Syndicalist forces in Spain with the new intensive action of the "Red" syndicalists in all parts of the country becomes each day more impressive. It has the effect of turning masses of the population, especially in the big centers, away from the syndicalists and to excite feeling against them to such an extent that at some points they are evidently coming to the conclusion that they have overshot the mark, for they are hastening to disown association with various crimes that have been perpetrated by persons of their persuasion.

While this view is to a certain extent comforting, it has to be pointed out after all that the new vigor of these "Reds" at a time when there are so many real social grievances and when the government seems to suffer from an eternal torpidity and utter lack of understanding or sympathy with the needs of the people, is driving large numbers of workers into the extremist camp, and the Socialist-Syndicalist conjunction will certainly assist this movement and turn waverers definitely in that direction.

Government's Cardinal Error

In the long run there may be nothing much to fear from this movement, but moderate persons say that the cardinal error of governments here is to imagine that Spain is not or cannot be deeply affected by the great popular movements in other parts of the world, and that the workers are to be satisfied with such empty twaddle as that about the establishment of a Ministry of Labor by the Conservative Party, as if the setting up of a new bureaucratic department, mainly for the purpose of giving employment to the small army of officials who would have been otherwise thrown out of work by the closing down of the Ministry of Supplies, could be a panacea for all the social troubles of this country.

So far, these critics say, the Ministry of Labor has done nothing, but it has promised to make volumes and volumes of statistics, declaring that by the very preparation of statistics are great truths discovered and reforms accomplished! In a word the government will not face realities, as Spanish governments never will, in any but an unreal political way, and until they do the situation may go from bad to worse. It is this very point which may cause difficulty with the new Liberal coalition, for though the purely Liberal and Democratic section of the combination talk of Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, joining them as if it were an accomplished fact, it has all along been understood that this was to be a main feature of the combination, and the Liberals have certainly had the appearance of being obliging and even magnanimous to Mr. Alvarez, offering him the Ministry of the Interior or the presidency of the Chamber and any amount of scope. He has maintained a certain non-committal silence, and has kept out of the way of the Liberal chiefs, but it is now announced that he will not come into the new fold unless his whole program is absolutely and entirely adopted.

Conservatives Smiling Again

That, indeed, he has said before, and the Liberals are prepared for the condition, no doubt, but it is certain that such a program includes vastly different treatment of the labor questions with which Spain is now afflicted from anything that any government has tried hitherto. In view of the statement made concerning Melquiades Alvarez, saying the Liberal combination has no program and never will have one, that Alvarez will not be with them, and that the Conservative Ministry is in for a long time. This is certainly a mistake. With the "Red" syndicalist movement being conducted on its present lines, no ministry that is apathetic will endure. There is now new strike news of varying significance every day. Just when the situation in the far north at Bilbao becomes most anxious and when Zaragoza in the east is in a state of tumult, with the women behaving furiously in the streets and everywhere, Barcelona of course being in its normal state of anxiety and crash—there comes intelligence from the far south at Cadiz that the typographical workers have agreed to submit the newspapers that they compose to the "Red" censorship, that is to say not to permit the printing of news that is distasteful to the agitators.

This is a tendency that is growing in Spain. The decision of the composers was at once put into practice, and as a result the newspaper proprietors promptly suspended the publication of their papers rather than submit to such interference. There are various strikes in progress at Seville not far away. The Governor has asked the carpenters on strike to go back to their work and has promised them that if they will be will see that the employers increase their wages by 35 per cent, but the strikers have refused this offer. At Malaga the syndicated ships' carpenters have now gone on strike. So it is in various other places.

A New Manifesto

The combined Socialists and syndicalists have just issued a new manifesto to the nation. It was drawn up by the Socialists and passed by their syndicalist brethren without

modification of any kind. In this manifesto they say: "The social problem has assumed a very different complexion since the establishment of the Employers' Federation. Governments have responded to all the appeals of the bourgeoisie. They have suspended the constitutional guarantees, to enable them to dissolve the syndicates and close important labor centers, prosecuting and holding in prison thousands of workers. Finally they have started, under the pretense that foreigners only are involved, a new regime of deportation."

"The Employers' Federation has declared that it is endeavoring to impose its will on the government. In view of such a state of things union becomes imperative. We cannot remain divided before the close alliance accomplished by our enemies. We must stop our arguments and our struggles. Throughout Spain an end must be put to the quarrels among organized workers, and our forces must be consolidated to enable us to face the attack of our enemies. From today the action of all labor organizations will be homogeneous. We have signed an alliance for a definite object. We are sure of success. Long live the union of workers!"

The shocking bomb outrage at the Pompeya music hall in Barcelona has produced much the same reaction in public feeling as the affairs at Zaragoza, and the syndicalists have issued a disclaimer saying that they condemn this too lengthy series of crimes and will assist the effort of anyone who comes forward with an honest and practical scheme to effect a solution to the grave problem that is presented in Barcelona. It is said that Salvador Segui, the "Red" leader, has become alarmed at the probability of the syndicalists being discredited by too much violence, and consequently he has announced himself as against it and any form of terrorist campaign. But such a declaration must not be taken as a matter of anything more than temporary expediency.

Jews in Poland and the Russian Invasion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The trail of the Bolsheviks in Poland has been further evidenced by the anti-Jewish agitation which has come to the surface in the army. This has arisen chiefly because a certain section of the Jewish community is pro-Bolshevik and has carried on a Bolshevik agitation in the country.

When the Bolsheviks captured a town and set up a Soviet Government there were always several Jews among the commissaries, whom they appointed. Also Jewish companies were formed who fought against the Poles and civilian Jews were accused of pouring boiling water on Polish soldiers from their houses and even shooting at them. Hence feeling ran very high against the Jews in the army and some excesses against them took place.

In view of this a committee of inquiry was established which has now published the result of its investigations. This committee announces firstly, that there has been exaggeration in regard to the anti-Polish action of Jews, but that without doubt there is a certain Bolshevik section in the Jewish community. On the other hand, the committee states that there are many patriotic Polish Jews who not only have fought in the Polish army but also as volunteers; that in the town of Lomza, for instance, the prisoners were filled by the Bolsheviks with Jews who fought in defense of the town; and that in another town a Polish bishop imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, found that nearly all his fellow prisoners were Jews.

In view of these facts the committee urgently calls upon the Polish population to desist from attacks upon Jews, and also President Pilsudski, in a recent interview, expressed his disapproval of the anti-Jewish agitation and announced that it must not be forgotten that there are and always have been many Jews who have given proof of their Polish patriotism.

The authorities, with possibly the best intentions, had the unfortunate idea of separating the Jews in the Polish army and concentrating them in a camp at Yablonna. This proceeding gave rise to a storm of indignation and numerous protests were sent, signed by nearly all Poles of note in the scientific, literary, artistic and political world, among them authors such as Stefan Zeromski, and jurists such as Professor Pietrzycki. Fortunately the camp is now being dissolved and the authorities explained that it had been formed for the purpose of segregating the Jewish volunteers from the recruits and the Jewish students from the illiterates. Be that as it may, it seems to have caused a great deal of unnecessary ill feeling.

LABOR DELEGATES AT GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A. Crawford, secretary of the South African Industrial Federation, has received a letter from J. Oudequese, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, on the subject of a Labor delegate to the Geneva conference. Mr. Oudequese states: "It would seem as if with regard to the question of representation at the general conference of the Labor Office, the South African Government are going to adopt much the same policy as the Japanese, which was strongly condemned at the last conference. I think that at the coming conference, which is to be held at Geneva in April next, it will not be amiss to have some plain talk about the methods of the South African Government, for it stands to reason that we are not going to put up with such a manner of appointing our Labor delegates."

NEED FOR GERMANS TO PAY INDEMNITIES

Until Vexed Question of Reparations Is Disposed of There Can Be No Economic and Financial Stability in Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In France there is growing up a feeling that however the matter may be disguised the promise of the Treaty of Versailles in respect of reparations is not being, and will not be, fulfilled. The proposal which came from England to consider once more the desirability of holding a conference between the Allies and German delegates, no matter whether at Geneva or Brussels, no matter whether through experts or government chiefs, was felt to be another attempt to reduce the debt of Germany, a debt which is principally owing to France. It cannot be too plainly stated that this is the French view—that a conference with the Germans means a diminution of the amount which France should receive, and that the fixing of the indemnity sum is tantamount to its reduction. That is why the letter of Lord Curzon which again asked for the holding of a conference as promised at Spa caused some consternation at the Quai d'Orsay.

What France Prefers

It is true that France promised to meet Germany again in council, but the agreement was wrung out of Mr. Millerand against his will and certainly in opposition to the wishes of the vast majority of French politicians. They can see no good coming out of such conversations. They prefer to stick to the method of allowing the Reparations Commission to examine slowly but surely the numerous claims and to deal directly with the German Government on the basis of integral reparations. Nobody denies that the process is likely to be unsatisfactory. France no more than England has really confidence in the Reparations Commission. She recognizes that it is bureaucratic, ponderous, time-wasting, while the urgency of a settlement grows more obvious every day. But, although she recognizes the faults of the Reparations Commission and does not believe that even when the Reparations Commission presents a detailed bill as distinct from an arbitrary bill to Germany next year, that bill will be paid, she yet prefers to stick to this method laid down by the Treaty rather than depart from it for unknown paths and receive as a result of negotiations certainly less than is due to her.

There is, besides the fear of abandoning the safety of the commission, a great deal of political wire-pulling in favor of the commission as the supreme authority, purely on the ground of the prestige of the members. They resent having a duty which was entrusted to them taken out of their hands. They were made superior to their own prime ministers. They were given an authority which transcended the authority of the governments of which they are an emanation. They protested against the policy which would take from them powers which were inscribed in the Treaty. They have, so to speak, vested interests. They are narrowly concerned in the preservation of their official existence.

A Stumbling Block

In this sense, then, the Reparations Commission is a stumbling block to financial peace. It opposes all immediate settlements. It resists any attempt on the part of the government to come to conclusions, believing that it alone is competent. It intends to pursue its even path and rather than depart from the program it has drawn up it would allow the world to go to wrack and ruin. It is like every other bureaucratic institution—obstinately opposed to any other plan.

In France it has found a number of supporters of the most influential kind. Mr. Poincaré, who was himself at one time president of the commission, espoused its cause. Andrew Tardieu, who is exceedingly able and who helped to draw up the Treaty which created the commission, is likewise an antagonist of anything that would change the functions of the commission. For various reasons, political and personal, the commission has found sufficient supporters to be able to bring the greatest possible pressure on the French Government in defense of its rights.

These two reasons—the infrangibility of the Reparations Commission, and the fear that other negotiations imply a reduction of French claims—have been the principal factors in the French resistance to British proposals to come to terms with Germany. Naturally the interests of England and of France differ. England does not expect anything to be particularly concerned with the obtaining of reparations. She thinks it of far greater importance to resume business. She believes that there is more to be got out of the speedy restoration of Germany to a state of solvency and the resumption of normal commercial relations than in chasing a nebulous indemnity. She wants the matter settled and she is even interested in reducing the German debt, which stands in the way of economic development. Other nations take the same view, particularly the neutral nations which have nothing to get out of Germany by way of reparations but have a great deal to get out of Germany if she becomes solvent again.

A Bargain With Germany

The response to the Curzon note took heed of all these facts. France feels that however right she is she will be compelled sooner or later to yield to the increasing pressure and will have to strike a bargain with Germany. But she wishes to delay that consummation as long as possible

in the hope that the German situation improving, she can make good her claims to the largest possible amount.

Therefore she proposes a compromise which has the effect of postponing a decision as long as possible, and which gives the Reparations Commission its proper "place in the sun."

She obtained the support of the Belgian Premier, Mr. Delacroix, and in her notes to England and through the advocacy of Mr. Delacroix, she proposed that the meeting of experts should be held at Brussels and not at Geneva, that the experts should be members of the Reparations Commission (thus in reality merely transferring from Paris to Brussels) that at this conference of experts only plajonic decisions should be arrived at, that these decisions should be presented in the form of a report to a subsequent conference of government chiefs, that this conference of government chiefs should then approve or reject the proposals, not finally, but only by way of recommendations, and that these recommendations should then go to the Reparations Commission, which after this long process would be in exactly the same position as it was before—that is to say, that it and it alone should decide what was to be done, should draw up the bill and present it to Germany when it thought proper.

Menace of Occupation

What France also hopes is that the governments will attach to the proposals to be eventually presented to the Reparations Commission, which Germany the threat of further occupation if the conditions are not fulfilled. Mr. Millerand in particular has always made military sanctions the corner stone of his policy. If England and the other nations would only join with France in menacing Germany with military occupation by way of punishment for the possible evasion of her engagements, then France would consent to take less. She would be content with a smaller amount if that smaller amount were properly guaranteed. Precisely the same tactics were employed by Mr. Millerand with regard to coal. At Spa it will be remembered he agreed to take less coal than stipulated in the Treaty, provided that England would in turn agree to force Germany to deliver the coal under pain of occupation.

The two viewpoints were thus opposed, but it was hoped that a compromise could be effected. Mr. Lloyd George has a poor opinion of the Reparations Commission and would like to see other members of a conference of experts. He reproaches the commission with its bureaucratic spirit and its incapacity to appreciate the economic and financial realities.

France replies that the Treaty declares that Germany must repair the damages. Any attempt to force Germany will be against the spirit of the Treaty. The announcement of the total and annuities which were envisaged at the Boulogne conference in June last had the most unpleasant effect upon the French Parliament and the French public.

The Real Question

Of course, this wrangle about procedure is not so important as the intentions which animate the protagonists. The real question is whether the sum should be fixed early, and whether that sum should be based upon the claims of France or the estimated capacity of Germany to pay, whether it should be in accordance with strict justice or whether it should have regard to the possibility of mobilizing the credits on the money markets of the world. France is not optimistic about that mobilization. At the Brussels conference Mr. Boyden did not believe that America would help and the neutral countries are not in a position to do so. France, therefore, does not wish to give away her rights to reputation for a comparatively small amount which itself may not be realized. Nevertheless, the position of France in face of the views of her allies was obviously difficult, and that she would sooner or later have to effect some kind of transactional arrangement was clear. Until this vexed question of reparations is finally disposed of there can be no real peace and there can be no economic and financial stability in Europe.

WALI DEFIES THE CABINET OF SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Wali of Aleppo has proclaimed the decentralization of his vilayet. He rejects every nomination coming from Damascus in spite of the constant protests of the Syrian Cabinet. One such occurrence between the two vilayets may be quoted: The Minister of Finance, recently named Husni Effendi, Director of Finance at Aleppo. The Wali, Kemal Pasha, refused to recognize him. The Minister of Finance ordered Husni Effendi to stand firm. The Wali, furious, sent the man back under escort from Aleppo to Hama. All protests were useless. The comedy is being repeated today. The Minister of Justice has nominated Zeki Bey El-Courany Independent Governor of Aleppo. The latter, however, wishes to take only a valise with him, counting upon his speedy return.

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WORLD-WIDE CREDIT SCHEME PROPOSED

Brussels Financial Conference Adopts International Plan for Making Credits More Accessible to Smaller Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The results of the Brussels conference on paper amount to little more than the enunciation of unexceptional platitudes. But even the paper results—and these were not the main results of the conference—do contain one concrete proposal which the Council of the League of Nations is invited to apply in practice. The report of the committee on international credits puts forward in an annex a credit scheme originally devised and elaborated, some time before the conference met, by a Dutch banker, Mr. Ter Meulen, who already enjoyed an established reputation as one of the foremost practical financiers of Europe.

The scheme is necessarily a little involved and technical, but it contains so many new and interesting features that it would be worth examining and expounding, even if it had not been adopted at Brussels. Mr. Ter Meulen clearly starts with two fixed principles, which he shares with all those who have a practical experience of financial conditions in Europe, and not merely a certain amount of economic doctrine backed by a powerful imagination. He believes that any scheme which is seriously intended to be workable must, in the first place, keep governments out, so far as possible, and must in the second place adapt itself to the existing mechanism of trade.

No Governmental Credits

Subject to these two limitations, the problem is to find some means of restoring confidence in nations whose financial position is suspected or unknown; in other words, to devise some form of guarantee that will be satisfactory to exporters. Nothing but commercial credits are ruled out at the start; and so are all those schemes which aim at discounting a vast amount of bonds in markets which are already suffering from an unprecedented dearth of capital.

Obviously therefore, the scheme can only be a modest one; and that it should be so is indeed one of its merits and not (as some critics who have more idealism than discretion are suggesting) one of its defects. The chief limiting factor on all credit schemes is the dearth of available capital in lending markets; and the only legitimate purpose of a plan for facilitating international commercial credits is that it should attract available capital from less fruitful employment and induce it, by offering tangible guarantees, to gravitate towards the trade of nations who stand in need of development, whose development is likely to be profitable to all concerned but who are now debarred from access to the loan markets of the world because there is no machinery through which they can apply their resources to the obtaining of credits.

Bonds Will Be Issued

Such machinery has therefore to be created; and little else need be done. The scheme adopted at Brussels proposes that an international commission (composed perhaps exclusively of leading countries) should be constituted and should be placed at the disposal of all comers. It is important here to notice that the borrower approaches the commission on his own initiative; the commission is not imposed upon borrowers. A government which desires to finance its own imports or those of its nationals under this scheme approaches the commission and specifies the assets which it is prepared to pledge in order to obtain commercial credits abroad.

These assets will generally consist of custom duties, railroad revenue, or some other such governmental resources; private assets (for example the mills of a combine of manufacturers), would not be acceptable. The commission examines these assets and names a figure up to which, on this security, it would be prepared to open credits in exporting countries. The government then prepares bonds for this amount, made out for such a term and at such a rate of interest as may be determined in agreement with the commission. These bonds are now available to be lent by the government to its own nationals who

desire to import. They would be lent against security to be furnished by the importer to his government.

Meanwhile the individual importer has fixed up quite independently the terms of his credit with the foreign exporter, just as he does under present conditions. The terms of this contract are unaffected, except that the importer can offer the bonds of his government as collateral, and can therefore furnish proof that in the event of default the exporter will hold a security against which real assets have been pledged with the commission.

Bonds Sent as Collateral

The bonds are next sent as collateral to the exporter, and, if all goes well, the coupons are returned at their due date, and the bonds themselves on the due completion of the contract, by the exporter to the importer and by the importer to his government against release of the security given. Everything, therefore, has gone on exactly as at present, except that by visible proof of the existence of specified assets pledged to the bonds the wheels of trade have been lubricated with a little of the confidence which at present they lack.

In the event of default by the importer, the exporter must first offer the bonds to the government which issued them. If they refuse to repurchase he can sell his bonds, and elaborate arrangements are made for the provision by the international commission of funds abroad by means of which the service and the early redemption of such bonds would be effected. Bonds which find their way back to the issuing government are canceled, and an equivalent amount may then be issued in any currency to set a new transaction in motion.

Such is the Brussels scheme in very broad outline. The difficulties which it will have to encounter are fairly obvious. Still, the scheme is launched, and even though it has a rough passage it may get into port; and if anything at all is done to render commercial credits more accessible to the smaller nations for really necessary imports, the League of Nations and the Brussels conference will have achieved a notable result.

AUSTRALIA PROTESTS AGAINST DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasia News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At a huge meeting held in the Sydney Town Hall to protest against disloyalty and to establish a league for the promotion of loyalty to the Empire and to constitutional government, stirring speeches were delivered. The utterances of Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, in his recent visit to the United States, affirming that Britain and America were enemies, were vigorously hooted. T. J. Ley, M. L. A. moved the following motion:

"That we, loyal citizens of New South Wales here assembled, representing all classes of the community, record our emphatic protest against the disloyalty being displayed in our midst by a small section of the community, in which disloyal persons in high places have participated." The motion was supported by E. J. Norton, the American consul. When he rose, the organ played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Norton said: "There is no true American citizen," he declared, "but regrets andresents certain statements which have been cabled from the United States within the last few days, and circulated about the world. You know here, the British world knows, that there have been 107 unbroken years of peace between Britain and America. We cannot forget those years. They stand for something; they mean that there has arisen no clash of ambition between our two nations during all that time. And that means that those cabled

statements were incorrect and that the gentleman who uttered them was mistaken.

"For every man in the British Empire and the United States who is working to destroy the confidence which exists between the two great English-speaking peoples, there are hundreds of others working for a brotherhood between them—working for it as for the fulfillment of a life's dream. So all the attempts made to destroy that confidence are bound to fail. They are now working for another 107 years of peace. Movements like this must go ahead to counteract some of the influences of which I have spoken." The league was formed, applications for membership signed, and officers bearers appointed, amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

SIR EDWARD GAIT ON INDIAN REFORM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir Edward Gait, lieutenant-governor, made his farewell speech to the Bihar and Orissa Council at the last meeting of the old régime. The next meeting of the council will be under the reform scheme with the first Indian governor as its president. Sir Edward said that it was hard to understand the mentality of those people who declared that the reforms were disappointing and inadequate, when they considered the essential features of the scheme. The elected minority in the present legislative council would be converted into an overwhelming majority, voted for direct on a remarkably low franchise; administrative functions would be for the first time placed in the hands of elected representatives of the people and many important departments of government would be placed in their hands; the number of the Indian members of the governor general's executive council had been trebled; and, finally, in one province a distinguished Indian had been appointed as governor.

It would be impossible, Sir Edward said, to evolve a complete constitution for India ready made, and it was only by experience that they could find out which points in the British model, from which they were taking their ideas, were unsuitable to the totally different circumstances and customs of India. A catastrophic change was always followed by anarchy and misery, and the British Constitution itself had taken hundreds of years to attain to its present position. The only sure form of progress was evolution, one step leading to the next. In ten years time they would have found out what parts of the reforms were unsuitable to India, and then modifications and improvements could be introduced, and the avowed aim of the government was to make the country a self-governing part of the Empire. He asked them not to spoil their future by undue and foolish haste.

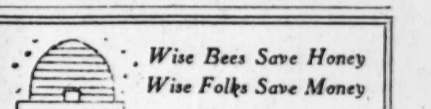


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NOTABLE CHANGE AT TINY SAN MARINO

Oldest Republic Has Failed to Elect Its Captains Regent Owning, It Is Said, to "Assaults of Subversive Socialism"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The recent labor troubles in Italy have had an unfortunate influence upon the oldest elective institution in the world—the "Regency" of the miniature republic of San Marino, known to Americans principally through the book which William Warren Tucker published about its history. This little republic, whose founder was a pious stone-mason from the Adriatic island of Arbe, at present in dispute between Italians and Jugoslavs, has existed for over 15 centuries, despite all the manifold vicissitudes of Italian politics. Secure in its insignificance, and perched on the top of Monte Titano, some 10 miles, as the crow flies, from the Adriatic, this sole survivor of those Italian medieval commonwealths, about which Sismondi wrote so learnedly, has managed to preserve its republican institutions hitherto intact.

Free from the ambitions of greater states, San Marino has made no acquisitions of territory since 1463, when it obtained the castles of Serravalle, Montecardino and Faetano at the conclusion of its war against its troublesome neighbor, Sigismondo Malatesta of Rimini. Its wise statesman, Antonio Onofri, the "Father of his Country," refused, in 1797, the offer of Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time traversing the adjacent Romagna, to increase the republic's territory. This far-sighted policy of the peasant diplomatist, saved San Marino at the Restoration, when so many Napoleonic creations were swept away.

Garibaldi's Refuge

Charles X of France extended his protection to the little conservative republic, which only twice in its long career (and then only temporarily) has been occupied by an enemy—once by the redoubtable Cesare Borgia, in 1503, and once, in 1739-40, by the famous Cardinal Alberoni. Garibaldi, whose banner is still preserved in the local museum, fled thither for refuge after the fall of the short-lived Roman Republic of 1849; for 40 years the eminent numismatist, Borghesi, resided on one of its rocks, holding for over two decades the post of its Minister of Foreign Affairs—for San Marino, although only 32 square miles in area, is in regular diplomatic relations with the great powers.

During the late war, it was one of the Allies; indeed, even during the year of Italian neutrality, the Austrians accused the Sammarinese of utilizing one of the three lofty summits of Monte Titano, which rises to a height of 2417 feet above the Adriatic, as a wireless station, such was the enthusiasm of the mountaineers for the Italian cause. In January of last year, London had a "San Marino Day," in honor of this smallest of the Allies, when Sir John Cockburn remarked that "other republics were parvenues compared with San Marino," which came into existence when England was still governed by the Romans and America was still undiscovered.

Suppression of "Captains Regent"

The news now comes, however, that for the first time for centuries the half-yearly election of the two chief magistrates of this ancient state, the so-called "Captains Regent," which from time immemorial have entered upon their office with appropriate medieval pomp and circumstance on April 1 and October 1, has not taken place owing to an adverse vote of the Grand Council, which governs this tiny republic of the Apennines. The Conservative Party among the Republic's not unjustly describes this act as a "symptom of complete decadence of the local traditional forms," and as due to "the assaults of subversive Socialism." For San Marino has had two "Captains Regent" (originally called in Roman fashion "Consuls") ever since 1214, when they first appear in the archives of the Republic, arranged by Carlo Malagola. From that date an almost complete list of these functionaries was compiled and published by Melchiorre Delfino in his "Historical Memoirs of the Republic of San Marino."

The only real gap in this long series of nearly seven centuries was during the brief usurpation of Cardinal Alberoni, who substituted for the two "Captains Regent" a "Gonfaloniere," and two "Conservatori"; and even then one of the previously elected "Captains Regent," the patriot Giangli, refused to recognize this violation of the constitution. Besides, immediately on the withdrawal of Alberoni's followers, Giangli and another were elected to the historic office. Therefore, we may say, that from at least 1214 till now San Marino has always had her two elected presidents, one of whom (since the reforms of March 25, 1906) has represented the town of San Marino and the other the country—the frontier is only seven miles from the gate.

The "Revolution" of 1906

Unlike the present change, San Marino's reform act of 1906 was really a return to the past. For originally all the heads of families formed a species of assembly ("Arengo") in medieval Italian and in the language of Gabriele d'Annunzio at Fiume, which governed the tiny state. As the state grew, this elementary parliament became too unwieldy for the work of administration, and the sovereignty of the heads of

families was transferred to a Grand Council of 60, comprised of 20 nobles, 20 burghers and 20 peasants, and elected originally by the "Arengo."

We hear of this Council for the first time in 1253; its election by the "Arengo" is mentioned for the last time in 1560. Thenceforth the Council, whose numbers varied until they were finally fixed at 60 in 1740, became a close corporation, co-opting new members to supply vacancies without popular election, and selecting two "Captains Regent" every six months from its own ranks. Thus San Marino became an oligarchy of 60, and so remained, till in 1906, as an inscription outside the Cathedral informs the traveler, the "Arengo," after the "lapse of four centuries," was revived in the church of San Marino, the republic's founder and patron saint. Thenceforth the Council of 60 has been elected by universal suffrage—the total population in 1908 was only 11,002—one-third of its members retiring every year. But on the present occasion the whole Council has resigned and proclaimed a general election for this month. Still, the bloodless and conservative "revolution" of 1906 did not affect the election of the two "Captains Regent," who continued, as before, to be chosen in the traditional manner by, and from, the members of the Council.

A Curious System

The system of election is curious. The Council first selects six townsmen and six countrymen, out of whom three of either class are chosen. Three couples, each composed of one townsman and one countryman, are then formed, and their names placed in three hollow balls within a ballot box upon the altar of San Marino's church. A child then takes one of the three balls out of the box, and the couple whose names are found to be contained within this ball, is proclaimed elected. No refusal of office is possible, for the newly-elected must serve, or else pay a fine. But, to allow the supreme authority to circulate freely, no "Captain Regent" is eligible for the next three years after the conclusion of his six months of office. This latter provision, as one of the "Captains Regent," explained to the writer at San Marino, during the inauguration of the two presidents, has caused some difficulty, because in so small a community the area of choice is naturally very limited.

Since the reforms of 1906, however, Socialism has increased at San Marino, as in the Italian kingdom, of which the Romagna is not the least excitable region. In 1907 the little Republic was blessed for the first time with a Socialist newspaper, the "Titano" in 1910 a proposal to raise a tax for the benefit of the government officials provoked a hostile demonstration of the peasants, who form the bulk of the population, against the then "Captains Regent" and the Council of 60. The new presidents succeeded in calming the inhabitants, and from that time till now the authorities of the republic have continued meeting in the splendid palace, which was erected for them by a famous Italian architect, and inaugurated with a speech by the great poet, Carducci, in 1894.

Newspaper Amenities

San Marino has had crises, political and financial; even in that small community Socialists and Clericals combat one another in their respective newspapers, and the former succeeded, in 1909, in abolishing religious education. But the little republic has tided over so many dangers in these 15 centuries, that all those who regard it as a specimen of what the medieval Italian commonwealths were, will hope that its time-honored institutions may survive this last attack. One insidious temptation—that to establish a second Monte Carlo upon its territory—It sternly refused in 1868. Another source of revenue, the sale of titles of nobility—it has more recently rejected, preferring the legitimate gain accruing from the sale of the numerous issues of the republican postage stamps.

San Marino ought to be happy. No one wants to invade it; there are no "unredeemed" Sammarinese. Its forces are only nine guards of the fortress, 60 militiamen, 28 "noble" guards, and eight military policemen—for it was wisely considered that no local police could be efficient in a state so small, that most families were related by marriage. And to Anglo-Saxon readers San Marino will always be remembered as having attracted the notice of Addison, who visited it during his Italian tour, and wrote that it "may boast at least of a nobler origin than that of Rome; the one having been at first an asylum for robbers and murderers, the other of persons eminent for piety and devotion."

JAPANESE LEGATION SHELTERS REFUGEES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—There is a lull in events but whether it is a real clearing of the atmosphere or what it is difficult to decide. The Anfu leaders are still being sought but they remain in their safe haven in the Japanese Legation Guard and show no signs of attempting an heroic escape.

It is a distinguished group which is enjoying the generous hospitality of a friendly legation—a Minister of Finance, a Minister of Communications, a Minister of Justice, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a Director of Railways and the uncrowned King of Mongolia. The Japanese Minister will not be lacking for intelligent and interesting conversation at his dinner table any evening he chooses to summon his guests. No set of men in China know more about the intimate history of their country during the last decade than these recluses, and they have plenty of leisure to indulge in reminiscences. They could furnish facts to fill many note-books, and

FORESTRY WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Forestry Is to Be Put on a Thoroughly Sound Footing Comparable to What It Is in France and Parts of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the much-talked-of reconstruction work in various parts of the British Empire forestry figures largely, and the recent London conference drew world-wide attention to this highly important and highly interesting subject. In order, therefore, to get an authoritative statement, Mr. H. Mackay, Commissioner of Forests, Victoria, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views on some of the outstanding features. In seeking Mr. Mackay's opinions, the representative was approaching a man with singular knowledge of his subject and its ramifications. He received formal thanks of the government for his work in England, the United States of America and Canada. In addition to other attainments, Mr. Mackay is a student of modern languages, of which he has a surprising knowledge, and he is recognized as a man of outstanding ability.

The first point he emphasized in his discourse was the importance of regular conferences on forestry. He said: "In order to maintain public interest in forestry it has been decided to recommend to the governments concerned that the next general conference of delegates from the Empire shall be held in 1923, and preferably in Canada, as the great Dominion has very extensive forest resources. In conference timbers, or soft woods, her resources are the greatest in the Empire. Before 1923, the conveners of the conference, the Forestry Commission of the United Kingdom, will have received from all parts of the Empire additional reports and statistics, corrected up to the end of 1922, setting forth in detail the forest resources, and especially the timber supplies of commercial value of each state and province. These will be collected and published in a condensed form for the new conference, and for the various governments and forest authorities. For the first time there will then be on record a really comprehensive and trustworthy survey of the forest wealth of Great Britain and all her dependencies.

"The forestry in the Empire," continued Mr. Mackay, "is to be put on a thoroughly sound footing, comparable to what it is in France, and in several of the German states today. It must receive hearty and unvarying public support, and, coupled with control and organization, it must also receive liberal appropriations from all the governments concerned in order to carry out the heavy constructive and development work which lies ahead. In every province of the Empire, careful surveys have to be made to determine the extent and value of the present stocks of timber in the best forests, the average yield per acre, the growing period or rotation necessary to bring the crops of the best species to maturity and the average growth of the young timber trees per acre each year. Also, there is much planting and sowing of timber crops to be done.

"Secondly, the aid and interest of the public must be enlisted in protecting the forests from damage, but especially from the ravages of fire. Even at the present day, although much has been done to insure fire-protection in the dry season, the destruction of coniferous forests in Canada by fire is enormous, and in Australia, with a much hotter and drier climate, large tracts of valuable eucalyptus are burnt over and severely injured each summer.

"The London conference decided that not only must the cooperation of all timber or lumber industries be enlisted in the cause of forestry but that wide publicity must be given in each state or province to the value of forests in every country and to the important part which they play not only in furnishing timber of all kinds for the use of man but also to their value in improving and regulating harsh conditions of climate, and in the maintenance of the water supply in regulating the flow of streams and springs. To attain this end the most practical method is to publish and distribute widely bulletins and leaflets on the benefits arising from forests and well organized forestry and in the larger centers of population to employ lecturers at intervals to deliver illustrated lectures on forestry."

SHALL COOPERATION JOIN WITH LABOR?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—From one end of the United Kingdom to the other, cooperators are thoughtfully considering the question: "Shall the cooperative movement ally itself politically with the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress?" and in various cooperative centers, sectional conferences, authorized by the Bristol congress, are being held to discuss the subject.

The purposes of these conferences are to give delegates from the cooperative societies in the sections concerned an opportunity of hearing from some official of the Cooperative Party the case for political alliance, after which they are expected to go back to their respective societies and lay the matter before the members, who, in turn, will give delegates to next year's

annual congress authority to vote for or against the proposal.

At the conference held in the Cooperative Hall, Ardwick, Manchester, some 9,000,000 cooperators were represented, and to this gathering S. F. Perry, J. P., secretary of the Cooperative Party, addressed himself in part as follows: "It had been said that a political alliance with the Labor Party would place the funds of the cooperative movement in danger of being appropriated and used by the Labor Party in the furtherance of its aims, but it would take a very powerful microscope to discover anything in the constitutions either of the Cooperative Party or of the proposed alliance which gave color to such a belief. Such statements as these showed a lack of confidence which did not make for a united democracy, and until there was confidence and trust on both sides, and the forces of Labor and consumers were united under one banner there could be no hope of the cooperative and Labor movements attaining their highest ideals."

"It is hoped," concluded Mr. Perry, "that the proposed alliance will be approved by the cooperative movement, and that its formation will help forward the work of establishing that cooperative commonwealth which is the goal of all true cooperative effort."

EDUCATION SAID TO BE WORLD'S NEED

Salvation Army's Head, Visiting Canadian Capital, Declares That Reformation Cannot Be Brought About by Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—"Deep down in every man's heart is the longing to help his fellow man," declared Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, in an inspiring address to the members of the Ottawa Canadian Club at the Chateau Laurier, in which he touched on the aims, growth and future possibilities of the Salvation Army throughout the world. General Booth arrived in New York from Great Britain and came direct to Ottawa. After spending a few days in Montreal and Toronto he will go west to Winnipeg, and then visit Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. His trip is intended more to inspire than to inspect his forces.

Immediately following the club luncheon and in spite of the fact that he was leaving for the train in a few minutes, the General received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his rooms.

Prejudices Disappearing

"The war is over," he said, "and now the most crying need of the world is the need of assisting depressed humanity. India, Japan and, in a lesser degree, China, are today breaking down the prejudices of centuries and opening themselves to the forces of progress and reformation. Prohibition is sweeping the world. But it is education that is needed, for reformation cannot be brought about by legislation."

The General then briefly discussed the effect of the war on the morals of mankind, asserting that it had made the good man better and the evil man had been brought more prominently into the light of publicity, while the middle man, the one who was neither hot nor cold, had been entirely eliminated. "We, too, have our dangers. One of these," and his face warmed into a smile, "is that we will be too well spoken of. For we are anxious to keep our people down with the suffering, the bad, the hopeless, the selfish. We have been despised, repelled. Now we are being welcomed with open arms, in heathen lands as well as Christian."

"Sole Power Is Our Religion"

"The army will live and continue to grow. What I am more concerned about, however, is its spirit, the keeping of it to those simple objects for which I believe it was brought into being. Our chief object for existence is a religious one. Our religion has made us. In all communities and nations it is now recognized, no matter what form our work takes, social, charitable, that our sole power is our religion."

Commissioner W. J. Richards of Toronto, who is traveling with his General, snapped his watch. As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor rose General Booth took his hand. "Religion is inclined to become intellectual. It is faith that truly matters."

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TREND OF SOCIALIST POLICY IN POLAND

Party Demands the Complete National Independence of Poland Without Any Internal Interference by Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive of the British Labor Party has recently received a comprehensive letter from the Polish Socialist Party stating certain fundamental facts, and indicating the direction of Socialist policy in Poland. The necessity for this communication is found in fantastic tales and inexact rumors, which are said to have accumulated round the question of Poland, and more particularly in regard to the attitude of Polish Socialism.

The war between Poland and Soviet Russia is dealt with as the principal problem in the social and political situation. The beginnings of this war, the letter states, date back to December 1918 and January, 1919. Close on the heels of the Germans, as they withdrew from the territories of the former governments of Wilno, Minsk, and Grodno, moved detachments of the Red Army.

After the occupation of Wilno, these advanced into the former kingdom of Poland, occupying districts which already had been recognized, formally, as a part of the Polish Republic. This led to an armed conflict, which resulted in war on a grand scale, the cause for it being accentuated by the fact that the Polish population inhabiting districts in the former provinces of Wilno and Grodno were dissatisfied with the Bolshevik occupation and turned toward Poland with the demand for help.

Eastern Frontier Problem

The Polish Socialist Party declares that it has expressed from the beginning the belief that the question of the eastern frontier of the Polish Republic should be solved by means of a friendly and peaceful understanding with the neighboring nations, on the basis of the self-determination of peoples, and that it had protested energetically at the same time, against the attempts to make Poland a tool in the hands of the imperialists of the entente.

During the period of exchange of notes between the Polish and the Russian governments, in March, 1920, everything failed, apparently, on the question of the place of meeting of the eventual peace delegations, but, the Polish Socialist Party's letter states, in reality there was no good will for peace, either on the side of the Polish middle classes or on the side of the war party among the Soviets, which was meanwhile preparing the long-announced great offensive.

The Polish Socialist Party further states that it, as well as the sincere partisans of peace among the Bolsheviks, constituted at that time the weaker parties within the respective political groups, and for that reason they were not able to achieve their objectives. The war flashed out with even a greater flame and then came the time of the Kiev offensive and the resulting attack on Warsaw.

Red Army at the Gates

With regard to the Ukrainian question, the Polish Socialists declare that though they have the utmost sympathy with the efforts of the Ukrainian people, yet they have rejected the military intervention of Poland as a method of settling the Ukrainian question.

The Polish Party's letter describes how the proletariat of their country came to the determination to defend their motherland, when her independence was menaced with destruction and ruin by the appearance of the Red Army at the gates of Warsaw. The military aggressive party within the Soviets is referred to as "that party which believes that the Socialist order can be introduced into a country by the force of foreign bayonets."

"On the other hand," the letter continues, "the said party is composed to a large degree of old Tsarist generals, officers and bureaucrats, who continue the Pan-Russian imperialist

policy of Peter the Great and Katherine II." To defend their land, workmen's councils of defense were set up in all larger towns, and they were composed of the representatives of the local organizations of the Socialist Party, the trade unions of the cooperative societies.

In spite of this, the Polish Socialist Party declares it is ready at all times to conclude a just peace, and as essential terms of such a peace it demands complete independence of Poland, without any interference by Russia in international affairs, with a similar obligation on the side of Poland to Soviet Russia. Further, it requires the solution of the question of common frontiers of Poland, Lithuania, White Ruthenia, Ukraine and Russia, on the basis of the self-determination of the peoples, through a freely expressed decision of the peoples interested.

The Polish Socialist Party affirms its absolute refusal to agree to a Soviet demand for disarmament, for though the members of the party are sincere partisans of a general disarmament, yet they will not support a one-sided measure. The policy of Soviet Russia towards the Ukraine in 1918, towards Georgia and Azerbaijan, and recently towards Lithuania, is considered proof that she does not adhere to the treaties signed by her representatives.

A Socialist Government

In anticipating the probable development of social and political conditions in Poland, the Socialist Party considers it impossible for the present to establish an exclusively Socialist government, and that the party must be prepared for a temporary alliance with the peasant democracy as represented by the Polish Party. War, particularly that of the last few months, is said to have stirred the thought of the masses deeply and the Socialist Party assumes that the balance of political life will move steadily toward the Left.

The hope is expressed by the Polish Socialists that the British Labor Party will endeavor to gain from the western powers a more sympathetic reception for the government of the workmen and peasants of Poland than was accorded in the autumn of 1918.

MEXICO TAKES STEP TO HELP FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JUAREZ, Chihuahua, Mexico.—Alfonso Fernandez, who is a guest of Manuel Prieto, administrator of the Juarez customs house, has explained in Juarez a plan which the Mexican government is working out to encourage farming.

In the State of Sonora there are many large ranches, or haciendas, and Senor Fernandez, who is an official of the department of agriculture, says that the government has begun the fractional division of these haciendas for sale to small farmers. The prices for small farms and the terms of the sale will be disclosed by the treasury department. Senor Fernandez has been sent to Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, by Gen. Antonio Villareal, Secretary of Agriculture, to supervise the division of the land. This is only one of several plans which the government has to furnish land to Mexicans who want to become farmers, according to Senor Fernandez.

IRELAND FEELS COAL STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The coal miners' strike in England hit Ireland with a vengeance, and before four days had elapsed measures for curtailment had been officially put in force. The parcel post to and from Ireland was stopped at one day's notice. The London North Western express boats between Dublin and Holyhead, the goods service via Greenore, and the Waterford to Fishguard service were entirely suspended. All other cross-channel sailings were reduced by at least one-half. The Great South Western Railway Company announced that owing to the coal strike 52 trains on the various sections of their system would be discontinued from October 27. The Dublin Steam Packet Company announced that there would be only the night mail boat service each way between Dublin and Holyhead.

EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Two University of Michigan Men Return From Study of Animal Forms in Colombia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—For the past seven years, the University of Michigan, through its museum of zoology, has been carrying on work in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, a lofty mountain range of northeastern Colombia, for the purpose of studying the wild animals of the region. During the past summer it brought its field work there to a close by sending Alexander G. Ruthven, director of the museum, and F. M. Gaige, curator of entomology, into the hitherto unexplored south and east slopes. Their particular mission was to ascertain, if possible, the relation between isolation and the evolution of animal forms. They returned in September.

The Santa Marta region is admirably suited to the study which the Ruthven expedition sought, because it is cut off from all other animal habitats by a strip of desert 35 miles wide, on its south and east sides. To the north and west lies the ocean. The slopes toward the ocean have been thoroughly worked by other expeditions from the University of Michigan. Messrs. Ruthven and Gaige went in from Riohacha, which lies on the coast. They bought mules from the Goajira Indians, and completed a survey of the eastern and southern slopes, bringing back several thousand specimens of animal life, many of which were before unknown, and many more which were extremely rare in museums. It is with these specimens that work will be carried on this year toward determining the effects of isolation.

Included in the collection are hundreds of photographs of the country and its people, a primitive race; and quantities of interesting archeological proofs of the high degree of civilization attained by earlier inhabitants now extinct. Stone implements and pottery were the only portable relics found, but the expedition came upon beautiful stone races half buried in the forest debris, splendid stone terraces and irrigation ditches overgrown with jungle. The field for archeological work, like that in zoological lines, is unlimited.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Cooperative House-keeping

Teachers, artists, librarians, and other business and professional women are learning the advantage of cooperative housekeeping in these days of profiteering landlords and general high cost of living. By combining forces two or more women are able to rent and furnish an apartment, prepare their own meals, or even hire a maid, and live more cheaply and congenially than in hotels and lodging houses. Of course it takes planning and mutual consideration, but so does any sort of partnership, and business experience has taught women the value of these things.

The success of these bachelor-maid enterprises is not confined to the city, either. The "teacherges" of California and other western states, where a common home is provided for the teachers by school boards in isolated districts, may have helped the idea to spread. These school homes certainly have advantages over the old-time practice of "boarding round." The teachers usually provide a household fund which pays a servant and buys provisions.

At any rate, the idea is growing. There are cooperative farms and bungalows, and it seems natural that along with women's labor unions and political organizations there should be the same getting-together for the sake of better homes.

College students have tried the plan with enthusiasm. Six girls at one college pooled their resources and furnished an apartment near the university. By doing their own cooking and marketing they were able to provide meals at an average cost of 15 cents a meal. They had plenty of wholesome food and jolly good fellowship, and each girl insists that the domestic tasks did not interfere with study or "college life." Incidentally they learned a lot about the brass tacks of real housekeeping, and this may be as useful sometime as their college work in languages and physics. Who knows?

A New York teacher and librarian share a cozy apartment which neither could afford alone. Inexpensive furnishings express individual taste and cherished heirlooms add to the sense of homeliness which every woman loves. Often a partnership may be formed between women whose work requires different hours. For instance, a designer who does most of her work at home lives with a 9-to-5 bank clerk. Such a plan allows a natural division of duties. The stay-at-home partner receives the ice man, laundry boy, and cleaning woman. The other partner goes marketing on her way home and finds it an agreeable change from her office routine.

In another city two young women bought a stucco bungalow, and found that they could pay for their home, keep a car, and live more economically than they had been doing at boarding houses. The house had been built by an architect for his own home and so was unusually well planned and constructed. A young art student lived with them and helped with the work to pay for her own room and board. Laundry was sent out and heavy cleaning and other work done by an odd-job man who came in when required. When one of the partners decided to leave the city it was an easy matter to sell her share to a friend. Indeed, there were several friends willing to make the venture for the sake of a real home of their own.

A woman with a practical business head combined with three other professional women and bought a 10-acre fruit and chicken farm a few miles from the town. The four had lived together in a rented apartment for several years before they made this domestic-business venture. They knew each other and knew that they could live happily together. They hired a housekeeper and a man-of-all-work, and kept a car. The investment made good and the big old farmhouse was transformed into a comfortable and attractive modern home. One partner had charge of the garden and grounds, another of the chickens, another of the orchards, and the fourth of the housekeeping. By this division of interests each enjoyed her particular fad and all received the common benefits.

Temperaments should be considered, needless to say, in the formation of these cooperative households. A familiar saying reminds us that you never really know a person until you have lived with him. But the increasing number of successful combinations indicates that one may gain by home-making as well as by business cooperation. Busy women without family ties are glad to make the necessary adjustments for the sake of congenial companionship, the opportunity of entertaining their friends, and the simple pleasures of a real home.

For woman's home-making instinct has not yet been lost by her entry into the realm of offices and politics. Many people are old-fashioned enough to hope that it never will be. Be that as it may, the secret of cooperation which women are having to learn in business may be turned to good account in the establishment of a home.

The Charm of Linen

The care of linen is always considered one of the tests of a good housewife. Now that it has trebled in value the due upkeep and replenishment of the linen store has become a matter of serious importance. The ideal linen room should never be situated on the ground floor, but, if possible, on the first floor facing south. Large windows which will open freely are advisable, and extensive built-in cupboards are a prime necessity. The furniture of the linen room must also be considered. This should comprise a large square table with unpainted top, set on castors so that it may be

easily moved to the cupboard. A secondary and smaller table set with writing materials and notebooks. Some sturdy chairs. A long board covered with flannel for ironing purposes. Two electric irons, light and heavy; linen books with slung pencils, marked "In," "Out," and "Particulars of Mending." Four baskets for dirty linen; one for white, one for colored, one for flannels, one for glass and tea cloths, and so on. A large basket, complete with mending materials, including a full range of thicknesses in linen thread, is also of the first importance.

Owing to lack of room a linen cup-

Collecting Old Samplers

A delightful and satisfying hobby is that of collecting old samplers. The "true" collector finds great pleasure in "discovering" things, and samplers are peculiarly the sort of treasures that are invested with the possibility of being discovered. Although they sometimes bring extraordinary prices at auction, one is just as apt to come across attractive samplers in out-of-the-way places and to be able to acquire them for prices that are quite



Some New Gowns

One cannot deny the charm of the new evening frocks. The lovely materials used nowadays lend themselves so beautifully to graceful and becoming lines, and are adaptable and ready to meet almost any problem of "what shall I wear?"

The simple gown at the left is of soft taffeta with bead trimming and a corsage of hand-made silk flowers. The becoming evening cape worn by the lady with the fan is really very lovely. It is made of old-blue velvet, with silver cloth ruffles, and lined with georgette. The color harmony of this wrap with the gown of terra-cotta georgette, trimmed with tiny orange colored beads, is very delightful. The train gives one the feeling of a bit of sunshine.

A velvet frock is considered, many times, to be the most practical in one's wardrobe. It is, as a rule, becoming to every one and is very striking. The black velvet gown above is accented with a sash lined with blue or emerald green. A bit of real lace in the front softens the lines in a charming way.

Rugs and Robes

We have recently seen rag rugs crocheted, with designs crocheted in, in a way similar to that of filet crochet work. Such rugs could easily be crocheted in afghan stitch, and various designs worked on this in cross stitch. A rug made of white rags, may have a border worked in colors, or a central design, if liked. It could be made in stripes or a striped edge, or the white might be stenciled with a bold design for border, using paint rather than, so it will permeate the rug and remain permanent. A very thorough hot pressing will be required for this purpose. A rug of white may have a few rows of blue crocheted in, on either side of a white stripe to be stenciled, that is, the blue to outline the stenciled stripe. Any other color may be used, but stenciling shows better on a solid color, notably on one either very light or very dark, and the stenciling colors would necessarily be governed by the colors of the stripe to be stenciled.

Simple braided rugs of blue and white may be made for bath or other rooms. These may be shaped round, oval, straight, or square. To make the round and oval, the braids are sewn in the shape required. To make the long or square braided rugs, the rags are braided in the desired lengths, and sewed together lengthwise. They may be arranged in stripes, hit or miss, or shaded as desired. A cotton warp fringe may be used on such rugs. It is best to make such a size and quality that may be laundered.

It is this day of much wearing of silk clothing, petticoats, hose, etc., there is apt to be more or less discarded silk around. This may be cut up, sewn together in a hit or miss fashion or in order, as one chooses, and crocheted or knit into rugs, portières, or couch covers. Blocks six to nine inches square may be easily handled, and these in turn be either overhanded together, or crocheted together. Arrange these blocks simply in straight rows or put together in a diagonal fashion, with the ridges of either the crochet or knit work running in opposite directions. Good, solid work will bring better results than loose work.

Bleaching Faded Dresses

Light dresses that are faded may be easily made into fresh looking white ones by dipping into javelle water which is made as follows: Dissolve 1 pound of sal soda in 1 quart of boiling water. Dissolve 1/2 pound of chloride of lime in 2 quarts of cold water. Let the mixture settle and pour off the clear liquid and mix with the soda. Bottle and keep in a dark place. Soak for a short time the articles to be bleached in this solution diluted with its own volume of cold water and then rinse in several clear waters.

Caraway Seed Cake

1/2 lb. flour
1/2 lb. butter
1/2 lb. sugar
4 eggs
1/2 oz. caraway seeds
Cream butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten, and add gradually the flour and caraway seeds. Mix all very thoroughly and bake 1 hour slowly, in moderate oven, not too hot.

Interesting Work-manship

To be worth collecting at all, any object must possess some kind of beauty, either of design or workmanship, or it must be of definite practical use. It should, if possible, combine the two, and when this is the case, what a pleasure these odds and ends, gleaned and garnered from all sorts of out-of-the-way places at home and abroad, do give us. In addition to their own intrinsic merits, whatever these may be, they seem to make a link between our dwellings and other

tugal, and the sojourn of the English fleet in southern waters, yet the fact that it was in such unfamiliar surroundings that we acquired either Wedgwood or prints, gives a piquancy to the memory of the transaction.

The bypaths of Italy, a few years ago, furnished good hunting ground for interesting odds and ends, and it may be worth remarking that much good old furniture, though hardly to be classed with odds and ends, was then still awaiting the collector, especially in the South. A search for something to read in the cupboards of an extremely unsophisticated Capri hotel once brought to light the very



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

unexpected, in the shape of a number of early nineteenth century first editions, of very considerable value. Here, however, no purchase followed. These were not odds and ends, but the "padrone's" joy was great when he learnt the value of his despised old books; he was furnished with the address of a big dealer, and the unexpected windfall supplied the means for paying for much needed additions to the establishment.

Odds and ends of real interest and value may turn up almost anywhere, for people of all lands travel nowadays, far and wide, and they sometimes scatter their possessions as they go. The main thing seems to be to acquire the knack of recognizing what is really worth having when we see it, and then, besides all the amusement of the discovery and the purchase, one will never have a dull home, because so many of its inmates will have interesting stories to tell us.

Quick Desert

Half peaches and apricots may be drained and filled with seeded grapes, minced banana, pineapple and any other fruit in season, then smothered with marshmallow whip or whipped cream for dessert, easy and quick. There are endless fruit combinations to be made and used in this way.

The Mending of Anita's Armchair

"Oh, don't sit in that chair," cried Anita, just as I was about to deposit myself in her most comfortable-looking armchair. "It looks all right, I know," she continued, but the springs are all gone, and you'd go nearly through to the floor if you sat in it. I shall have to send it away to be mended, but it really is a bother, as the repairers are sure to keep it for ages, and it costs such a lot to have those kinds of jobs done now."

"Could not you do it yourself?" I suggested. Up went Anita's eyebrows. "My dear," she said, "do you realize that upholstered chairs are padded and stuffed and have the most complicated anatomy, composed of spiral springs?"

"Oh, yes," I said, laughing at her awe-struck tone, "I know all that, but it is really not quite so complicated as it sounds. I went to a housewifery class last month, and one of the things we learned to do was to mend a chair like that. Provided the padding is not torn, or the actual springs themselves damaged, it is not a difficult job at all. In nine cases out of ten it is just the webbing which supports the springs underneath that gives way—have you turned yours upside down to have a look at it?" Anita shook her head.

"Well, let's do so now," I said. The sight that met our gaze was just what I had expected: a tangled mass of torn-away strips of webbing, with the springs sticking through in all directions. We got a screw driver and removed all the tacks which held the old webbing so that the springs inside were all exposed to view, and after careful examination we found that the padding and springs were quite intact, and all that was needed was to replace the webbing which had held them in place.

"Now then, Anita," I said, glad of an opportunity to impart some of my newly acquired knowledge, "what you have to do is this: get nine or ten yards—you can measure the exact amount—of the strongest webbing obtainable, about two and a half inches wide, and a packet of flat-headed tacks. Cut the webbing into lengths long enough to stretch across the chair, leaving good turnings to double over where the nails go in as there is a great strain upon it and it needs to be as strong as possible. You see there are six strips across one way and five the other. Start nailing the strips along one side first, and put about four tacks in each, then stretch them as tight as ever you can and nail them down on the opposite side."

"You'll have to come and help me," said Anita. "I'll never be able to stretch it tight over those springs without some one to hold them down for me."

"O, yes," I replied. "I'll help you; but don't attempt to stretch the webbing over them; you will never get it tight that way, even with two or three people to hold them down. Don't notice the springs, just stretch the webbing between them, letting them stick out, and when you have done the five strips from back to front, start nailing the six along one side, and then interlace them through the others and secure them tight to the opposite side. When that is all done, you will find it quite easy to press the springs under, one at a time. You will then want a packing needle and some string to sew them to the webbing in order to keep them in place, and in doing this it is necessary to put the springs well forward as most of the weight comes on the front of the chair. Then, finally, get a piece of hessian and tack it across the bottom of the chair to make the whole thing tidy."

The very next day we carried out the whole job quite "according to plan." Anita was delighted that the chair did not have to go away, after all.

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4x7.5 ft. 200.00 110.00



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPECT TARIFF ON WOOLEN GOODS

Wool Interests Pleased With Result of Election in United States—Expect to See Tariff on Woolen Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Strenuous efforts are being made to get the wool markets of the world back to a level of prices which will induce buying at something like a normal rate, although the process is a slow one and the obstacles consequent upon the war are overcome only with infinite patience and with no inconsiderable cost. In spite of the vacuum in goods brought about by the war, especially in continental Europe, the ability to buy in any considerable volume on the part of the Teutonic countries and Russia, as well as some other European countries, is still very much impaired. Some events of the past week, however, have served to irradiate the gloomy horizon not a little.

While the effect of the presidential election upon the wool market of this country can hardly be assessed yet with any precision, the election of the Republican candidate has had an inspiring effect upon the holders of wool, for it is now patent that the enactment of a higher tariff on goods and partially manufactured wool, as well, probably, as a tariff upon wool itself is a practical certainty within the next nine months. With this added protection, the orderly recovery of the market for wool and wool textiles in this country seems assured, although lower levels of prices for wool and goods in the interim to the passage of this legislation is by no means outside the bounds of possibility.

Mills to Resume in England

In England the coal strike appears to have been adjusted satisfactorily for the time being, at least, and the mills will soon be running on a longer schedule once again. In view of the strike settlement, the London colonial wool auction—Series "R"—which was postponed on account of the strike, has been rescheduled to commence November 8, and the Liverpool East India sales have already been held this week, prices showing a 10 per cent decline all around with listless bidding.

Australian cables report a firm market at Sydney for the best descriptions of fine wools, while the average to inferior wools are barely holding firm. American competition continues for the choicest descriptions, although England and the Continent have been the chief operators this week. Offerings have been somewhat better than those previously made, but not quite so good as had been hoped. Withdrawals, moreover, have been fairly considerable, although this may be offset to some extent by the purchases made privately subsequent to the auction.

Values for the best 64-70s combing wools at Sydney have ruled around \$11.4, clean landed basis, with exchange figured at \$3.60, while good 70-80s combing wools were bringing about \$11.3 and average wools of the same description about \$10.7. For 80s combing wools, free or nearly free, the market was about \$11.6, clean landed basis, figuring exchange in each instance at \$3.60.

Sales have been fixed for the month of November, with quantities totaling about 125,000 bales, as follows: Sydney, November 1 to 4, with 20,000 bales; Adelaide, November 12, with 10,000 bales; Sydney, November 1 to 19, with offerings of 30,000 bales; Melbourne, November 15 to 22, with offerings of 30,000 bales; Brisbane, commencing November 22, with offerings of 25,000 bales; Geelong, November 23 and 24, with offerings of 7,000 bales. These sales will be watched with unusual interest, more especially to see whether or not this quantity of wool can be absorbed by the world's consuming centers. Meanwhile, the sales in New Zealand commence in good earnest, the middle of the month.

Trade of Southern Hemisphere

The new wools are beginning to get into the South American and South African markets but no considerable volume of business has been reported as yet, although some buying is going on at the River Plate at a low basis, Lincolns of standard packing having been imported thence at 14 to 14½ cents, cost and freight, landed Boston. At the Cape the holders of wool are showing some inclination to force the sale of their wools and manufacturers here are therefore figuring on buying good 12-months wool on a clean landed basis very close to 80 cents.

In the local market there appears to have been comparatively little business during the last week, the imminence of the election having retarded business, although some medium wools are reported to have been sold at rather lower prices and inquiry has been made by the manufacturers on the purpose of being ready to accept any orders on goods that a favorable election might induce. In coarse wools, suited to the needs of the carpet manufacturers, there has been very little business since the government auction last Thursday, when, owing to the keenness on the part of the carpet manufacturers, over 95 per cent of the wools offered were sold, thereby assuring the trade of another government auction being held the latter part of November.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS

The day after the election in the United States brought no great forward movement in the security and commodity markets such as had been predicted. There was a rush to buy Southern Pacific, on the assurance that a "meteor" grown from the California oil lands is soon to be cut, which carried that stock up several points. There were other advances, which may be said to reflect a more or less optimistic feeling, but no great forward movement.

There was a widespread belief that Harding would be elected. The only surprise is the size of the majority, which is unprecedented in the history of the United States. The Republicans will have an overwhelming majority in the House and a big majority in the Senate. The new Administration will have full power to deal with all economic questions, some of which are new and perplexing.

OPTIMISTIC REPORT BY RESERVE BOARD

Federal Reserve Board Reports That Business Manifests Inherent Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Inherent strength" has been manifested by business during the past month, according to a summary of conditions issued recently by the Federal Reserve Board. There is, however, increasing unemployment and retail trade "does not show the usual fall activity."

"October has been a month of continued transition in business," says the report. "Economic and business readjustment, which has been much in evidence in recent months, is still in process. The factors involved in the present readjustment process are essentially the same as those which have been observed and noted in the past in periods of acute transition, and include conspicuously, price changes, uncertainty regarding future market conditions, and slackening or suspension of activity in important lines of industry. In a national survey of conditions, however, it may be fairly said that the economic and business situation in the United States is showing much inherent strength and an ability to attain a position of relative stability through an orderly transition."

Price Revisions in All Lines

"Price revisions in textile lines and in other branches of wearing apparel, as well as in numerous staple commodities, have been the outstanding elements in the situation, just as during the preceding month. Caution in buying, due to a belief that price readjustment is not yet complete, has been a noteworthy factor and in some quarters has tended to slow down the activity of retail trade, although more apparent in wholesale trade. Crop yields have on the whole justified the expectations expressed at the opening of the month. Banking reserves have held their own during the month and there has been a steady improvement in the liquidity of paper. Labor is less fully employed. Notwithstanding some sporadic cuts in wages here and there, the general position is about as good as it has been so far as actual payments or rates of wages are concerned."

"Farm crops are being moved to market better than of late. Live stock shipments are below last year's figures. Cancellation of orders and price reductions continue in the lumber industry. Production of coal and oil is being increased but new business is falling off in the steel industry, automobile factories having reduced their purchases largely. In shoe, leather and textile circles curtailment operation is the rule and there are some complete shutdowns. Building activity is receding and sales at wholesale of clothing are reduced."

"The retail trade situation shows a moderate increase of net sales over the same period last year, but it does not show the usual fall activity."

BRITISH BANKS AMALGAMATE

An important change in British banking facilities of special interest to the Scandinavian countries is the amalgamation of the British Bank of Northern Commerce and the old-established firm of C. J. Hambro & Son, both of London, the new concern to be known as Hambro's Bank of Northern Commerce. It has a capital of £4,000,000. The Landmandsbank, the largest Copenhagen bank, has close connections with this group in London and assisted materially in effecting the combination.

PORTO RICAN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The trade of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, totaled \$247,199,983, an increase of more than \$105,000,000 over the record figures attained in 1919.

Of the total exports, valued at \$150,811,449, sugar constituted \$98,923,750, which doubled the value of that commodity for the previous year and represented about 100,000 tons increase in production.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.43 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
Francs (Belgian)	0.024	1.930
Francs (French)	0.063	1.930
Lire	0.032	1.930
Guilivers	2037	4820
German marks	0.129	2.382
Canadian dollar	0.973	

BRITISH MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

Few Price Reductions Expected Despite American Competition—Specialization Policy of British Manufacturers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England—The recent drastic cut in the prices of Ford cars in America has focused the attention of the public here on the prices of British cars. The Ford price cut has been in operation in Great Britain long enough to test its immediate effect, and those who expected a wholesale and early reduction in motor prices have been disappointed. The retail prices of Ford cars affects immediately only a section of the private motor trade. Heavy and expensive private cars are not affected at all, and moderately priced cars only indirectly. Only lower-priced cars of light weight and power meet the direct competition of the cheaper American cars, and the more elaborate sidecar outfits and runabouts.

Few Price Reductions Expected

At the time of writing price reductions have been announced on only two other cars—the popular 10 horsepower Swift and the successful 11-9 horsepower Bean. The former will be reduced from £550 to £495 and the latter in all probability by a similar amount. The cut in price, therefore, represents the savings effected on large-scale production methods. Where firms have not succeeded in reaching a high output, the cost of labor and material in the present circumstances does not allow sufficient margin of profit to justify an early reduction of price. Several of the younger motor firms—including, unfortunately, the makers of very promising new cars—have had to suspend business owing to lack of capital.

Quite a number of well-known firms have withheld their announcements of the prices of new models as a surprise for exhibition publicity. Even then, so far as can be judged by present indications, no very steep drop may be expected. The uncertainty of labor costs and the still rising cost of much of the material used in car construction makes price cutting a very risky undertaking even for securely established firms in this country.

Specialization Policy

The keen competition of the American cars is undoubtedly driving British manufacturers more and more toward specialization. The day when a firm issued annually an elaborate list of some 20 different models is rapidly passing, and the present tendency is all toward each factory producing one chassis adaptable for a limited range of models. The tendency toward specialization is apparent in all variations of price, weight and power. It is in turn reflected in the motor cycle trade, in which many well-established firms have ceased making the medium-powered models to concentrate on the popular heavy-weight side-car outfits.

On the commercial motor trade the effect of the Ford price cut is much more general. The whole of the one-ton truck and commercial delivery van trade is directly affected, and, by deflecting business, the heavier vehicles. Not a little of this is due, of course, to the almost uncanny adaptability of the Ford chassis. There seems to be no business, industrial, agricultural, even administrative, into which the Ford does not pose its way. In agricultural circles the Fordson tractor has already won a name for reliability and economy that set a difficult task for its British competitors. Both in commercial and agricultural motors the tendency is again toward greater specialization. The British motor manufacturer is being forced to realize that not only sterling quality, but large-scale production and good repair service play their parts in the winning of the world motor trade.

TZECHOSLOVAKIA TRADE TREATIES

NEW YORK, New York—The Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Commerce stated recently in an interview on the commercial policy of his country that the "little entente" (the arrangements among the governments of Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia) would bring about a readjustment of the Tzecho-Slovak foreign trade, in which Rumanian ports would take the place of Hamburg and the other western ports. Tzecho-Slovakia would thus become independent of the West and take up trade with the East. The commercial treaty with Bulgaria is completed, the Minister said, and that with Jugoslavia is in preparation. These will be followed by agreements with Poland and Rumania. He stated further that business with Germany and Austria is increasing.

NEW RAILROADS FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, England—A correspondent in Jaffa writes that work on railway improvement has started throughout Palestine. The broad gauge railway between Ludd and Jaffa, to be opened October 1, makes possible direct connection between Jaffa-Jerusalem and Jaffa-Egypt.

Among other measures which will assist in the development of the country is the lowering of customs duties for building materials imported from abroad. Goods which are urgently necessary for the reconstruction of the country are from now on dutiable at but 3 per cent, instead of the former rate of 12 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Oil wells completed in October numbered 2548, a decrease of 218 from September, says the Oil City Derrick. New production was 293,072 barrels, an increase of 68,519.

Figures compiled by the savings division, First Federal Reserve District, show that about \$2,750,000 worth of thrift and war savings stamps have been purchased in New England thus far this year. Up to October 1, official figures show \$2,514,525 stamps purchased, or a per capita sale of 36 cents.

The new financing in the first nine months of this year amounted to \$2,354,000,000, a new record, and over \$200,000,000 greater than in the same period last year.

The French Government will accept grain as security in the purchase by farmers of the new 6 per cent loan bonds, according to a Paris cable, which says if a farmer has 10,000 francs worth of wheat he may purchase 5000 francs worth of bonds and pay for them when the grain is sold.

Plans for trade between Soviet Russia and the United States with a clearing house at Copenhagen to insure payment to American exporters are under consideration by the United States Department of Commerce.

A cotton exchange will be opened in Rotterdam, Holland, with a storage capacity up to 100,000 bales to facilitate trade with Germany and America.

The United States Shipping Board places a contract with the Texas Oil Company of New York for a year's supply of lubricating oils, aggregating 2,770,870 gallons. Prices range from 47 to 78 cents a gallon.

The Arbuckle Brothers Company has reduced the price of fine granulated sugar to a basis of 10.50 cents, a new low mark on the present decline.

DIVIDENDS

The American Smelting and Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. The common dividend is payable December 15. Books close November 15, reopen November 29. The preferred is payable December 1. Books close November 12, reopen November 22.

The General Asphalt Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Mexican Government plans to take over the coal mines in the Sabanas Basin to relieve the shortage pending the agreement between the miners and owners. The railroads are buying coal in the United States.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable December 15 to stock of record November 15.

The Suncoot Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock and \$2 a share on the common stock, both payable November 15 to holders of record October 29.

The American Felt Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 17.

The Semet Solvay Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable November 20 to stock of record November 5.

The Cities Service Company has declared a dividend of 43.5 cents on bankers' shares, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15. This compares with 41.5 cents paid November 1 to 14,035 stockholders, compared with 12,810 stockholders October 1.

The Old Colony Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, payable November 15 on stock of record November 2.

A new bank capitalized at 11,000,000 marks has been organized in Berlin by a syndicate of German bankers and industrialists to foster trade relations between Germany and Russia.

SWISS HAMPERED BY HIGH EXCHANGE

Heavy Fall in Value of Currency of Some Countries Debars Customers From Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GENEVA, Switzerland—While Switzerland, in common with other neutrals, profited largely in a commercial sense during the war by helping to supply the needs of the belligerents, she is now suffering the aftermath in a decided slump in her foreign trade. The high value of the Swiss franc has long been a cause of uneasiness in Swiss commercial circles, and latest reports show that the effects are beginning to be keenly felt.

The situation is naturally most acute in the watchmaking trade, the second export trade in point of importance in the country, being surpassed only by the embroidery trade. The latest statistics in this industry show 4834 persons out of work, out of an approximate total of 55,000 workers in the country, and apart from this many factories are working only one or two days a week.

Situation Difficult

A grave view is taken of the situation inasmuch as there seems no prospect of early amelioration. Some of Switzerland's best customers in pre-war days—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Russia, France, and Belgium—have suffered such a heavy fall in the value of their currency that they are practically unable to buy, and moreover in some cases the imports of luxury articles, under which heading watches and jewelry are included, have been strictly limited. In this way Swiss exports, and consequently manufacture, are for the moment held up, while competition on the part of countries with a debased currency is left a free field, so that even with a return to normal times it is possible that the Swiss article will have a hard struggle to regain its former position.

In the meantime another danger is evident in the loss of the technical skill which has been the backbone of the industry for generations. It is the inherited skill of the workers which has placed the Swiss watch in the forefront and has maintained its position for so many years. This technical skill is in danger of being lost unless steps are taken to preserve it. For with loss of employment workers are apt to turn to other occupations, while the modern method of standardization and manufacture in large quantities has tended to the disappearance of the old style practical watchmaker, and the introduction of mechanics who can do little more than mind machines. Thus, while wholesale production may have its commercial advantages, the real strength of the industry is being sapped.

New Fields Being Tried

It is evident that at the present time Switzerland must turn her attention most particularly to those countries in which the rate of exchange forms the least serious obstacle, and it is to be noted that in 1919 the exports to China, Japan, Egypt, and the British and Dutch colonies showed very satisfactory figures. One of the best outlets at the present time is, of course, America, where the exchange is favorable.

Undoubtedly the watchmaking industry is passing through a very serious period, but it is to be hoped that the industry will not suffer permanent injury. As showing the present difficulties through which Swiss trade is passing the unemployment in other industries may be cited, and in conjunction with these it should be remembered that the entire population of the country, which is largely agricultural, is under 4,000,000. In the embroidery 205 are out of work, in textiles 500, in machine-making 650. As regards clerical and similar workers, it is computed that there are 200 offers for every situation vacant.

NEW ORLEANS INCREASES TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—In spite of the decline in the value of its two highest commodities, August is the record month for imports at this port, exceeding the high record of July by \$4,000,000, according to Joseph A. McCord, federal reserve agent of the Sixth Federal Reserve district. The imports for August, 1920, totaled \$32,281,152, as compared with \$14,713,208 in August, 1919; \$13,559,626 in 1918, and \$6,742,545 in 1917.

Figures showing the receipts of raw sugars at this port for the nine months ending September 30 show that 428,257 tons more were imported than during the previous months, and 740,000 tons more than the importations for the same period in 1917, which was a normal year. Besides this, some 600,000 pockets of sugars ready for consumption were brought in by local brokers and dealers. These sugars were brought from all parts of the world, including contributions from Java, Peru and San Domingo, for the first time in many years.

The grain shipments for the month of September exceed those for August, which was the record month.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS (Bushels)			
	Sept. 1920	Aug. 1920	Sept. 1919
Wheat	9,687,216	8,886,647	1,499,053
Barley	1,235,129	1,008,384	2,193,316
Corn	92,496		70,410
Oats	70,560		573,365

The largest single cargo of wheat for the month amounted to 408,000 bushels, this figure being 3000 bushels under the record cargo for August. Record for loading grain in a single day, for export, was broken when 943,186 bushels were loaded into the holds of nine vessels.

The export of forest products for this port shows an increase for the year ending June 30, 1920, but has not yet attained the normal pre-war figure. The Mexican Gulf ports lead in exports of lumber, exporting 752,776,000 feet, all ports exporting 1,753,000,000.

LARGE EXPORTS OF RICE

BEAUMONT, Texas—Rice to the amount of 641,776,783 pounds and valued at \$68,437,548 were exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1920. Of this large movement 479,410,405 pounds, valued at \$50,964,887, were exported to 83 foreign countries, while 140,492,065 pounds, valued at \$14,992,745, went to Porto Rico; 20,461,092 pounds, valued at \$2,286,884, went to Hawaii and 1,413,221 pounds, valued at \$193,068, went to Alaska. Of foreign countries, Cuba took the largest amount of American-grown rice, receiving a total of 12,230,297 pounds, and Greece came next, receiving 38,316,830 pounds. Stocks of "carry over" domestic rice on August 1 were 55,760 bags of rough rice and 545,411 pockets of cleaned rice, a total of 601,171 bags and pockets. The total supply for milling in the United States was given as 8,964,064 bags.

NEW COAL-HANDLING PLANTS

SAVANNAH, Georgia—About \$5,000,000 will be the cost of coal-handling facilities to be established on the Savannah River near this city. They will be owned and operated by the Savannah Coal & Dock Company of New York, which has awarded contracts for a temporary plant costing \$200,000, for completion by December 1, and a permanent plant to be completed before next October. The plant site is the location formerly used for the shipyard of the Foundation Company of New York. A temporary loading plant to cost \$200,000 is being built for a monthly capacity of 75,000 tons of coal.

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To Holders of

First 4% and Second 4%

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Both issues are convertible into 4½% Bonds of the same maturities.

The Second 4s should be exchanged before November 15th.

The First 4s should be exchanged before December 15th.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEHIGH ELEVEN
SHOWS UP WELL

Although Not Overburdened With Veteran Players, Coach T. J. Keady Is Developing a Strong Team for Blue and White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania—With three more games to be played and a record so far that is fairly encouraging, the Lehigh University football team expects to come through with flying colors. Out of the six games played, four resulted in victories, one was lost, and the other ended in a tie. Coach T. J. Keady is not overburdened with veteran players this year and has been obliged to make a number of shifts in the lineup. H. B. Gulick '21 and P. R. Larkin '22 have been holding down the end positions in most of the games. Gulick comes from Erasmus Hall School and weighs 175 pounds. Larkin formerly played at Worcester Academy. S. M. Wilson '23, who played a varsity end position last year, has not been able to make the regular team but will probably see action in some of the remaining big games. Wilson is handicapped by his lack of weight. He is fast and noted for his ability to handle a forward pass. He formerly starred at North-east High School. J. P. Frain '21 and C. M. Schragger '23 are other good ends. Although this is his first year at Lehigh, L. M. Sanford '24 is also putting up a good game at end on the second team.

One veteran and one new man are holding down the varsity tackle positions. R. C. Good '21 is the seasoned player and regarded as one of the best linemen Lehigh has had in many years. A. S. Cusick '23 has been starting the games at left tackle. J. W. Moorehouse '22 and W. A. Carlisle '23 are the leading tackle substitutes.

Both guards are veterans. A. B. Margines '21 and R. T. McCarthy '21, holding down the left and right side of the line, respectively. Margines weighs 186, while McCarthy weighs 170. S. B. Hoffman '24 and E. E. W. Garman '23 look the best of the substitute guards.

Lehigh has one of the lightest but leveriest centers in college ranks. H. Goldman '21 has been playing the position for several years. He weighs but 155. His understudy this season is W. Springsteen '24, a newcomer from Northwest High School, Detroit. G. R. Swinton '22 is also out for center and looks promising.

In H. P. Rote '23, the Brown and White has a brilliant quarterback. Last season he made any number of spectacular runs. Rote is skilled as an open-field runner and also shows good judgment in running the team.

He had one year of college football at Gettysburg before entering Lehigh. His first substitute is O. F. Lingle '24, who was captain of the undefeated Harrisburg Technical High School team of last year.

A. S. Herrington '21 and G. M. Savaria '21 are the regular halfbacks. Herrington is one of the lightest halfbacks in college ranks, weighing but 136, and Savaria is not much heavier, 152. Harper '24 and A. Springsteen '24 are the leading halfback substitutes. L. P. Douglass '22 is the varsity fullback. He comes from Wakefield (Massachusetts) High School.

MISSOURI VALLEY

RACE NARROWS

Universities of Kansas and Oklahoma Alone Are Without

Defeat on Football Gridiron

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Oklahoma 2 0 0 1.000

Missouri 2 0 0 .666

Iowa State 2 2 0 .500

Washington 1 2 0 .333

Drake 0 2 0 .000

Grinnell 0 2 1 .000

Kansas State 0 0 0 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—If there is to be a clear championship title in football in the Missouri Valley Conference this fall then it will go either to the University of Kansas or the University of Oklahoma. These are the only two schools that still have a clean record with the season half over.

The outstanding feature of last week's developments in the conference was the superior strength shown by the newest member of the conference, Oklahoma. With rather a poor showing at the start of the season in minor contests and against Washington in its initial conference game, the Oklahoma team overwhelmed the Missouri eleven last Saturday, putting the latter team out of the race. Missouri was generally credited with having the strongest team in the conference and a close game was expected. The result was a surprise. The fact that the Missouri team was apparently in a slump, does not detract from the strength shown by the Oklahoma team.

Next Saturday the championship should be practically settled when Kansas and Oklahoma meet in Norman, Oklahoma. If Oklahoma wins then it has only to defeat what are now considered the weaker teams in the conference to gain the title. The same will be true in case Kansas wins, although Kansas must still meet Missouri, probably the strongest of the teams that do not still possess a clean slate of victories. Missouri will play Kansas State next Saturday. Despite its slump of last week in the Oklahoma contest, Missouri should win and thus retain second place in the race. Washington University and

IOWA DEVELOPS
THE OPEN PLAY

Coach H. H. Jones Has Some Good Football Material Out for Throwing and Catching the Forward Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Although disappointed in the failure of some of last year's veterans to return to the university or to come out for football this year, the University of Iowa football team, heavier than last season, built around some real stars, is expected to be a better eleven this fall than last.

In 1919 the Hawkeyes lost but two games, one to the University of Illinois 9 to 7, and the other to the University of Chicago 9 to 6. This year the team has met with a similar result to date, Illinois having won 20 to 3 and Chicago 10 to 0.

Coach H. H. Jones, taking advantage of the abilities of his men to play the open style of game, has been developing his squad this year with the idea that the offense shall depend on the forward pass to a marked degree. Jones likes open football and teaches it. This season he has the men to play this style of game. A. A. Devine '22, one of the backfield stars of the West in his first year of competition last season, can throw the oval like a baseball. His brother, G. D. Devine '22, another backfield, and Lester Belding '22, star end in 1919, remain to the eleven as skilled receivers of passes. In addition Jones has some others who may be expected to grab forward flips when the opposition is least expecting it.

Before the season opened it was said that 11 letter men from last year would form the nucleus of the squad. Several of these did report. F. H. Lohman '22, captain and fullback in 1919, had played three seasons and although entitled to another decided to give his school work first consideration. C. Smith '21, left end, has found it necessary to give up the gridiron sport. John Heldt '22, center for two years, failed to return to the university, although he was expected. G. B. Parker '22, halfback last season, found the pressure of outside work too great to give any time to athletics.

With a score or more of good candidates to pick from, however, the situation was still found to be hopeful. Joe Sykes '22, star halfback of the S. A. T. C. team of 1918, has returned to the university and gives every indication of earning a place as a backfield regular. E. G. Longley '24, is at center and looks to be good for this year and two more. He is one of the season's real finds.

Gordon Locks '23, one of the stars of last year's freshman squad, is a fixture at fullback and seems to be in every way the equal of Lohman. P. D. Minnick '23, a shifty lineman from the 1919 yearling squad, has practically made the eleven at left guard.

From all indications Coach Jones will have five men playing as regulars in the four backfield positions this year. They are Capt. W. S. Kelly '23, quarterback, the Devine brothers, Locke, and Sykes. Kelly will probably play only a part of the time, though his performance under fire in the scheduled games may earn him a permanent position in spite of his small size. Kelly knows a great deal of football, and is a brilliant field general, but Aubrey Devine can likewise call the signals, and it is practically certain that he will pilot the eleven from quarterback position, at least a part of the time, with Sykes playing at fullback.

For second string backfield material Jones has Frank Jaqua '23, fullback, Gordon Rath '22, and E. G. Rich '22, all "I-2" winners last year, and L. C. Organ '23, quarterback on the freshman squad of 1919, each a dependable player and each capable of delivering first-class football.

The left side of the Hawkeye line, a weak spot last year, looks to be no longer weak. Tackle L. A. Block '22 weighs more than last season and has the skill and fight to back up his size. Max Kadesky '23 and J. T. Smith '23 are still battling for left end. Kadesky has the edge at present. However, Smith is the bigger man and seems to be fully as good as his rival for the place.

Besides Belding at right end Jones has Fred Slater '23, all-conference tackle last year, and the veteran R. J. Kaufmann '21, right guard, to hold that side of the line against all assaults. Slater weighs 205 pounds or a little more, Belding is about 195, and Kaufmann more than 190. There is not a better trio of men side by side in any line in the west.

Substitute players are of a high caliber. P. X. Smith '23 has won an "I-2" two seasons and can be counted on at either end of the line. Robert Harding '23, a freshman end last year, shows promise. R. L. Hunter '22, and Martin Van Oosterhout '22, are still disputing left guard and center with Minnick and Longley. L. C. White '22 won an "I-2" at tackle last year and is a first-class reserve man.

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CHICAGO, Illinois—Four former champions are included in the list of entries for the preliminary tournament for the United States national three-cushion championship, to begin at Strauss Auditorium here, November 12, following the conclusion of the pocket billiards championship tourney, according to announcement made here Tuesday by Edward Semple, man-

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MATURO LEADS
WITH RICKETTS

Denver Man Shares Top With Michigan Billiards Star, With Seven Victories, One Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By defeating Charles Seaback of Torrington, Connecticut, Wednesday afternoon, James Maturo of Denver, Colorado, veteran former champion, entered a seven-to-one tie with W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, for first place in the preliminary competition for the United States national pocket billiard championship at Strauss Auditorium here. Orville Nelson of Rochester, New York, finished out his quota of 11 games with a victory over Erwin Rudolph of Sayre, Pennsylvania, in the other afternoon game.

With five losers now eliminated and the remaining games concentrated among the stronger players, some stubborn battles are looked for. Ricketts, especially, has a hard road ahead of him, as most of his victories have been at the expense of the weaker contestants.

In a rather listless 41-inning match in which both players showed lack of confidence, Maturo defeated Seaback, 125 to 74. The Rocky Mountain expert ran 29 for his high mark, while the New England champion let 14 go for his best. The match by frames:

James Maturo—0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 12 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 7 2 1 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 3 0 4 7 19—123. Scratches—3. High run—28.

Charles Seaback—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 1

0 0 0 0 9 8 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 0

0 0 0 0 2 1 1 14 0—82. Scratches—8. High run—14.

Nelson finished with a record of five wins and six losses. In his 125-to-107 victory over Rudolph he rolled off a run of 33. Rudolph's high run was halted at 43, when he failed to pocket the one-ball in the lower left corner on a combination shot. The 25 innings were as follows:

Orville Nelson—13 1 0 0 0 13 0 33 3 1

0 7 9 13 1 2 6 5 0 7 12—127.

Scratches—2. High run—34.

Erwin Rudolph—0 10 3 0 14 3 0 10 2

2 1 21 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10—109.

Scratches—2. High run—42.

Referee—A. S. Manassas.

Recovering from his first reverse in seven starts encountered Monday, Ricketts won his eighth game Tuesday night, equaling the high average per inning of 114-11 balls set at the afternoon. Running a 32, a 25 and a 26, the Wolverine gave Rudolph little chance to score. Rudolph shot two 20s, however. The score was 125 to 49 in 11 innings. The match by frames:

W. D. Ricketts—0 28 2 0 8 6 32 25 19

6—127. Forfeits—2. High run—32.

Erwin Rudolph—0 2 3 0 0 0 1 5 20

51. Scratch—1. Forfeit—1. High run—20.

Referee—A. S. Manassas.

The protest of C. E. Safford's victory over Charles Weston of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, was overruled by the billiard committee Tuesday on the ground that Weston did not call foul for the mark on the table until after Safford had completed his shot.

Another endurance test was staged by B. E. Rhines of Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday night, when he defeated Nelson, 125 to 98, in three hours. He participated in the record long game—4th 20m.—on Friday afternoon last week. Nelson led to the twenty-second inning, where Rhines tied him at 44; but the New Yorker advanced again until he lost 18 balls on three consecutive scratches in the thirtieth. Rhines closed up on him and took the upper hand, 82 to 81, with a run of 14 in the fortieth. Nelson inadvertently cleared the table by pocketing three balls at one shot in the forty-seventh.

The match by frames:

B. E. Rhines—0 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 3 0

15 0 0 0 0 10 0 14 0 0 0 2 0 6 0 0 0

14 0 4 1 0 1 0 14 3 9 6 3 0 0 0 0 4

0 11 10—138. Scratches—1. Forfeits—12.

High run—14.

Orville Nelson—0 14 0 3 4 2 0 11 0

0 11 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 13 0 3 19 0

0 0 0 1 5 16 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 10 5 0

0 0 9 12—128. Scratches—6. Forfeits—12.

High run—18.

Referee—J. H. Lewis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In weather more suited to cricket than football, the Rugby Union matches played October 9 were not productive of very high-class play; indeed in many cases the form shown was distinctly disappointing. Guy's Hospital met a team representing the London Irish; but the latter were fielding a very weak side, and could offer but little opposition. P. K. Albert, one of the many South Africans in the Hospital team, was able to score no fewer than 5 tries, but his success was largely due to the splendid manner in which he was served by J. A. Krige, the English international. C. L. Steyn also played a brilliant game and scored 5 tries, one of which was the result of a dashing run up the greater part of the field. As may be imagined, T. A. Shaw, the Hospital fullback, had very little to do, the score, at the sound of the final whistle, being 68 to 0.

The Harlequins, whose ground is that of the English Rugby Union, did

MATURO LEADS
WITH RICKETTS

Denver Man Shares Top With Michigan Billiards Star, With Seven Victories, One Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By defeating Charles Seaback of Torrington, Connecticut, Wednesday afternoon, James Maturo of Denver, Colorado, veteran former champion, entered a seven-to-one tie with W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, for first place in the preliminary competition for the United States national pocket billiard championship at Strauss Auditorium here. Orville Nelson of Rochester, New York, finished out his quota of 11 games with a victory over Erwin Rudolph of Sayre, Pennsylvania, in the other afternoon game.

With five losers now eliminated and the remaining games concentrated among the stronger players, some stubborn battles are looked for. Ricketts, especially, has a hard road ahead of him, as most of his victories have been at the expense of the weaker contestants.

In a rather listless 41-inning match in which both players showed lack of confidence, Maturo defeated Seaback, 125 to 74. The Rocky Mountain expert ran 29 for his high mark, while the New England champion let 14 go for his best. The match by frames:

James Maturo—0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 12 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 7 2 1 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 3 0 4 7 19—123. Scratches—3. High run—28.

Charles Seaback—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 1

0 0 0 0 9 8 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 0

0 0 0 0 2 1 1 14 0—82. Scratches—8. High run—14.

Nelson finished with a record of five wins and six losses. In his 125-to-107 victory over Rudolph he rolled off a run of 33. Rudolph's high run was halted at 43, when he failed to pocket the one-ball in the lower left corner on a combination shot. The 25 innings were as follows:

Orville Nelson—13 1 0 0 0 13 0 33 3 1

0 7 9 13 1 2 6 5 0 7 12—127.

Scratches—2. High run—34.

Erwin Rudolph—0 10 3 0 14 3 0 10 2

2 1 21 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10—109.

Scratches—2. High run—42.

Referee—A. S. Manassas.

Recovering from his first reverse in seven starts encountered Monday, Ricketts won his eighth game Tuesday night, equaling the high average per inning of 114-11 balls set at the afternoon. Running a 32, a 25 and a 26, the Wolverine gave Rudolph little chance to score. Rudolph shot two 20s, however. The score was 125 to 49 in 11 innings. The match by frames:

W. D. Ricketts—0 28 2 0 8 6 32 25 19

6—127. Forfeits—2. High run—32.

Erwin Rudolph—0 2 3 0 0 0 1 5 20

51. Scratch—1. Forfeit—1. High run—20.

Referee—A. S. Manassas.

The protest of C. E. Safford's victory over Charles Weston of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, was overruled by the billiard committee Tuesday on the ground that Weston did not call foul for the mark on the table until after Safford had completed his shot.

Another endurance test was staged by B. E. Rhines of Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday night, when he defeated Nelson, 125 to 98, in three hours. He participated in the record long game—4th 20m.—on Friday afternoon last week. Nelson led to the twenty-second inning, where Rhines tied him at 44; but the New Yorker advanced again until he lost 18 balls on three consecutive scratches in the thirtieth. Rhines closed up on him and took the upper hand, 82 to 81, with a run of 14 in the fortieth. Nelson inadvertently cleared the table by pocketing three balls at one shot in the forty-seventh.

The match by frames:

B. E. Rhines—0 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 3 0

15 0 0 0 0 10 0 14 0 0 0 2 0 6 0 0 0

14 0 4 1 0 1 0 14 3 9 6 3 0 0 0 0 4

0 11 10—138. Scratches—1. Forfeits—12.

High run—14.

Orville Nelson—0 14 0 3 4 2 0 11 0

0 11 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 13 0 3 19 0

0 0 0 1 5 16 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 10 5 0

0 0 9 12—128. Scratches—6. Forfeits—12.

High run—18.

Referee—J. H. Lewis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In weather more suited to cricket than football, the Rugby Union matches played October 9 were not productive of very high-class play; indeed in many cases the form shown was distinctly disappointing. Guy's Hospital met a team representing the London Irish; but the latter were fielding a very weak side, and could offer but little opposition. P. K. Albert, one of the many South Africans in the Hospital team, was able to score no fewer than 5 tries, but his success was largely due to the splendid manner in which he was served by J. A. Krige, the English international. C. L. Steyn also played a brilliant game and scored 5 tries, one of which was the result of a dashing run up the greater part of the field. As may be imagined, T. A. Shaw, the Hospital fullback, had very little to do, the score, at the sound of the final whistle, being 68 to 0.

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PROTECTION OF SAVINGS PLANNED

Organization Incorporated in Boston to Encourage Systematic Saving and Safe Investment Through Education

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To reach all the people with an educational program in thrift and safe investment, the Association for the Promotion and Protection of Savings has been incorporated in Boston with the savings division of the First Federal Reserve District as the chief organizing agency. Though the association is not to function as a specific part of the work of the savings division, it is, however, based on the experience and successful work of the division and from the start is to co-operate with the work of the savings division of the Treasury Department.

A prominent Boston lawyer says that if an organization like this had been in active operation for three or four years there would not have been any of the banking upheavals that have disturbed Boston in recent months. Considerable confidence has been expressed in this new organization on account of the members of its board of directors, who include the Federal Reserve agent in Boston, the president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, and presidents of leading national, cooperative and savings banks and trust companies in the city.

The association aims to teach: Conservation and thrift, and prevent hoarding. To encourage and establish systematic saving and safe investment throughout the industries, agricultural communities, educational institutions, men's and women's organizations.

The fundamental difference between investments and speculations and capital and income.

The necessity for full and careful investigation before making any investment.

The risk of investing in untried enterprises.

The safety of banks, and how banks invest the accumulated small savings entrusted to them.

The new investor will be taught the vital need of new capital to carry on productive enterprises and the personal advantage to himself from increased production brought about through savings and investment. The association will be a clearing house for all thrift and conservation work carried on by organizations, and will make the teaching of safe investment of equal importance with the other forms of conservation by means of study courses, etc. Personal contact will be established by means of field secretaries, through salesmen, lectures by bankers and investment bankers to employees and organizations, and by budget makers in banks. Purchase of sound securities on small, systematic payments, and savings clubs will be encouraged in industrial plants, stores and organizations.

MUSIC

"The Garden of Fand"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—For the first time anywhere there was performed at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on October 29-30 a symphonic poem, "The Garden of Fand," by Arnold Bax. Mr. Stock obtained it from the composer during a visit which was paid to Great Britain last summer by the conductor of the orchestra, who was in search of new works.

The opening section of Mr. Bax's composition raised hopes that from out the dark recesses of the unknown a new and striking figure was to emerge. Fand is a heroine of an ancient Irish saga about Cuchullin, and her garden is the sea. Portraying that garden the English writer fitted his picture into an admirable frame. There was atmosphere in the music: there was the shimmering Atlantic under a sunlit sky. Unluckily, Mr. Bax lost his way later on. The music became a confused endeavor to search the baggage of the young French school for new ideas in chords. There were momentary liftings of the clouds which apparently prevented the composer from finding himself, but the greater part of the piece sounded dull and uninspired.

The program also included the overture "Comes Autumn Time," by Leo Sowerby, a young composer who has already made something of a mark upon local art. Like Mr. Bax, a modernist, Sowerby, unlike his British colleague, has learnt that it is quite disastrous to be dull. "Comes Autumn Time" which had been heard here previously at a concert of its composer's works conducted by Eric de Lamarter three years ago—is bright, tuneful, vividly colored, brilliantly scored. It was worth its production and would be worth hearing again. Mr. Sowerby owed a great deal to the notable playing of the orchestra. The remaining orchestral pieces were Ivo's D minor symphony and the prelude and Isolda's "Love-Death" from "Tristan and Isolda." The former work is less striking now, perhaps, than it was at its production 36 years ago, but it is still good to hear. Mr. Stock offered a glowing reading of Wagner's music.

Mme. Hulda Lashanska, the first of the season's soloists, sang three times. Her voice, a soprano of attractive quality, was somewhat lacking in force, as also were her interpretations of her music. It is undoubtedly an ordeal to invite the approval of the fastidious and self-restrained listeners who take their pleasures in Orchestra Hall on Friday afternoons, and something of her responsibilities weighed upon Miss Lashanska at this performance, making her work less authoritative, less fluent than possibly it is

in the safe precincts of her own music room. She offered "Deh Vieni" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," the cavatina "Me Volla Seule" from Bizet's seldom-heard "Pêcheurs de Perles," and the familiar "Il est Doux" from Massenet's "Hérodiade."

CANADA IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Plebiscites Held During Last 14 Months Show a Decisive Victory for Temperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Plebiscites on the liquor question have been held in seven provinces of the Dominion during the last 14 months and the prohibitionists may with good reason claim a decisive victory. True, they have not succeeded in holding all the ground placed under prohibition by the war legislation; but they have carried five of the seven provinces for a much more stringent measure of prohibition than has existed in any of them this year, for the right to import intoxicants into dry territory will now be withdrawn. In British Columbia, where prohibition was defeated, there is reversion only to government control and sale. In Quebec beer and light wines are now sold.

New Brunswick set the prohibition wave in motion this year when it voted during the summer for the retention of prohibition and defeated by a 2-to-1 majority the proposal to permit the sale of beer and light wines.

British Columbia's action in deciding against prohibition undoubtedly imparted somewhat of a check to prohibition sentiment in the other western provinces, the effect being that more felt for the reason that in some of them the dry forces expected such a walk-over that they did not organize as thoroughly as in former contests. But the prohibition wave was far too strong to be withstood. Saskatchewan's majority will probably be in the neighborhood of 18,000, Alberta's is in excess of 10,000, while Manitoba's is about 7000.

Organization Efficient
It was in the east, however, that prohibitionist sentiment proved to be strongest. It is worthy of note also that in Nova Scotia the majorities were, with the exception of Halifax, as strong in the urban as in the rural sections. A very efficient organization is also believed to be largely responsible for the result.

There is no doubt that support for prohibition fell off in districts where the law has not been well enforced, the result being that in many cases those who in their hearts were ardent prohibitionists, doubted the possibility of enforcing strongly an even more stringent measure than had been on the statute books. Undoubtedly these considerations explain to a very considerable extent the vote in British Columbia.

The forbidding of the importation of liquor into dry territory, which will go into effect within the next six months, will make it much easier to enforce the law. Indeed, the importation of liquor during the last nine months had assumed such dimensions that it was rapidly bringing prohibition into disrepute. But the closing of the door on imports should largely remove an evil that was second only to open sale in its harmful effects.

Ontario to Vote in April
Ontario, where the plebiscite is to be taken in April, will now be the scene of a stiff fight. It may be taken for granted that the liquor interests will there make a determined effort to win back ground. There are, however, no indications that they will succeed. On the other hand, the example set by the majority of the other provinces will no doubt have a very important effect on the Ontario situation.

The following representative press opinion shows that the general result of the plebiscites is received with favor:
The Halifax Herald: "On the whole, the result of the referendum will be welcomed as expressing the determination of the people to rid their country of the drink evil and it will be accepted cheerfully by the minority."

Montreal Star: "Leaving out of consideration the rights and the wrongs of the question, there is every reason to be satisfied with the workings of the referendum scheme."

Alert Provinces
Ottawa Citizen: "By their votes Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia endorse the temperance progress made so far. They are determined to protect themselves from the liquor activities of outside sources. The responsibility is upon the federal government to respond to the decision of the alert provinces by bringing the Canada Temperance Act into operation."

Manitoba Free Press: "The Province of Manitoba has decided for 'home rule' in connection with the liquor business. The decision on the whole is fairly emphatic."

Lethbridge, Alberta, Herald: "The verdict, as we read it, is aimed solely at giving the Province the sole say in dealing with the liquor question. It is a protest against the enforcement of the liquor act as at present carried out. It would appear that the people by their vote were determined to place no excuse in the hands of the provincial government, whereby the liquor act should not be enforced."

EDUCATIONAL PLAN CRITICIZED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—The educational plan of Texas is incoherent, haphazard and undemocratic, F. M. Bralley, president of the College of Industrial Arts of Denton, declared in an address before the Lions Club of Dallas on "Education in a Democracy." Financial support of higher education by a mill tax was advocated.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Charity Work Reduced
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A reduction of 26 per cent in the number of Providence families applying for charitable assistance during the past year is due to prohibition, it is announced by the Society for the Organizing of Charity, in its annual report. In the last pre-prohibition 12 months 1312 families applied to the society for help. Under prohibition there were 973.

Benefits Shown by Survey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Survey of the social and economic benefits gained from national prohibition is contained in a paper read before the recent meeting of the National Temperance Council in Washington, District of Columbia, by Miss Amy Woods, general secretary of the League for Preventive Work of Boston. Her address presents tangible evidence of the successes of prohibition and contains carefully gathered figures on all phases of the question.

Miss Woods cites the estimate of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, made in 1918, setting the annual state expense resulting from alcoholic intemperance at \$6,250,000. This includes extra policing, criminal prosecutions, cost of jails and houses of correction, and much of the work for the care of the poor and children. The yearly income from licensing was \$3,250,000, leaving \$3,000,000 of the public money being expended to repair damage done by liquor. In addition to this about \$17,000,000 were being spent annually by the organized charities, one-quarter of which went to care for cases in which drink was the ruling factor. The cutting down of this expenditure, which is rapidly approaching the vanishing point, is argument enough for the taxpayer, Miss Woods points out.

Figures on the total arrests in Boston during the first year of national prohibition, Miss Woods says, are striking for they show a number 5287 less than the arrests for drunkenness alone during the preceding year. Other statistics on prison population and violations of the law are presented and found equally startling.

One of the most obvious benefits of prohibition, Miss Woods points out in her paper, is the improvement of the home and of home life. The money that formerly went for the purchase of intoxicants is expended for home furnishings, better quality of food and for the purchase of homes themselves. This changed condition is found to be obvious in the appearance of the school children who come better nourished and clad. Juvenile delinquency, previously traceable in large measure to drunkenness in the home, has been cut down and is speedily approaching a minimum, Miss Woods reports.

CITY PLAN ADOPTED FOR NEW ORLEANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—New Orleans is to be rehabilitated according to a definite city plan, which has been adopted by the Association of Commerce and approved unofficially by the new Mayor, Andrew J. McShane, and a number of the commission councilmen who go into office in December. Milton B. Medary, who was employed last December by the Association of Commerce to draw up a comprehensive scheme of city planning has made his report, and this is the plan adopted by the association and approved by the officials of the new city administration.

The plan includes a union station for all railroads entering the city, several small parks in the business section, certain rearrangement of parts of the harbor front, re-routing of several of the street car lines, new playgrounds, and better control of house and business-building construction. State laws and city ordinances will have to be passed before the city-planning commission, which has been promised by the new city administration, can be appointed.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Miss Potopaint and the Macaw

Miss Potopaint was a hard-working artist; she loved work and the more she had to do the happier she was, singing about her studio all day long. The first thing in the morning she arranged her flowers in dainty glass bowls and watered the plants in her garden, and she never forgot the birds; all the year round she fed them, putting a big trough full of water for them, and another dish (a beautiful old Willow-patterned one—you know the sort—with a little bridge going across, and some trees and two little people) full of bread crumbs, and a few nobly bits of crust to take home in their beaks to the other birds.

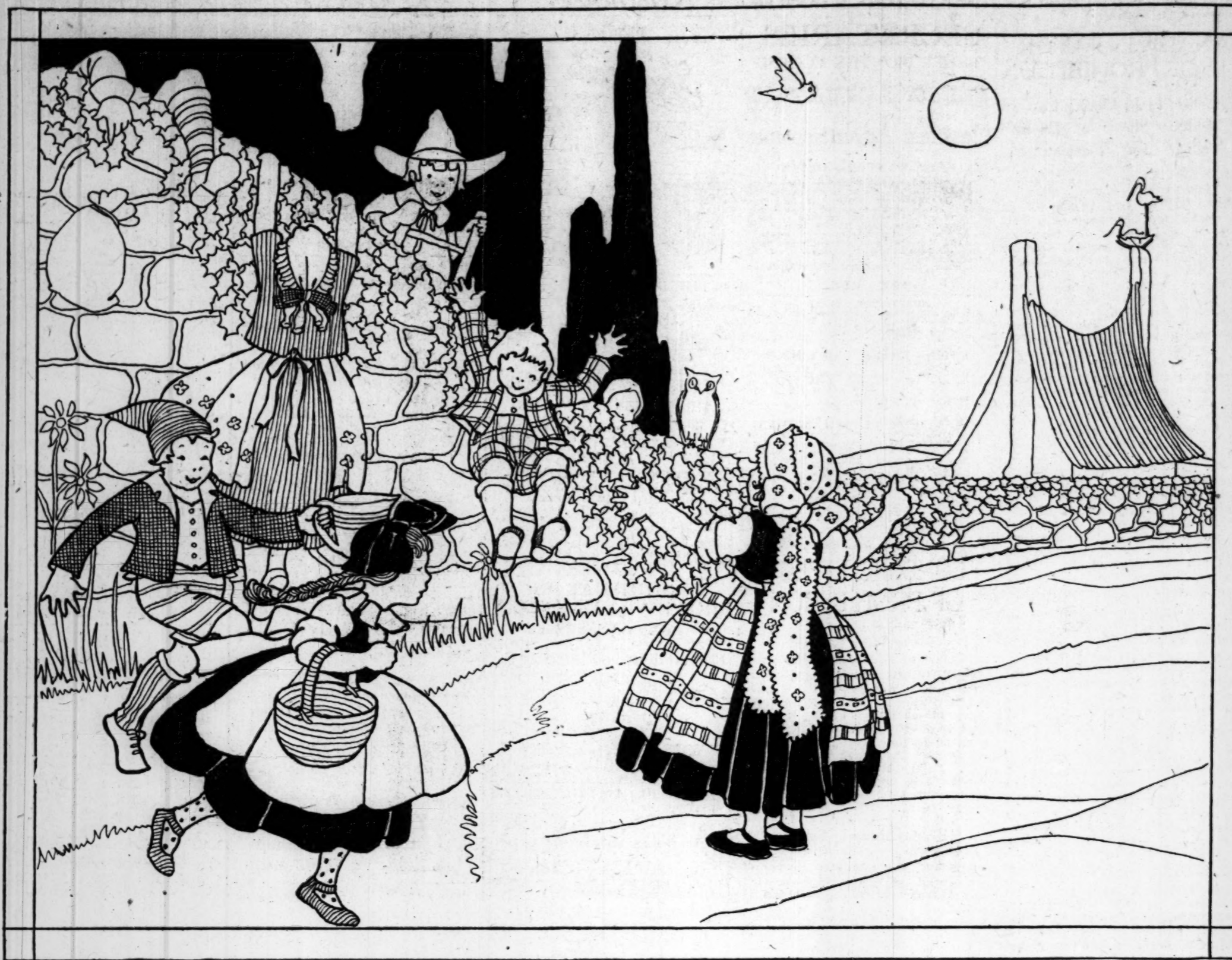
She thought it a good plan to get to know more about other birds of other countries, so she got a ticket for the Zoological Gardens (she had to get a special ticket to be allowed to paint there), and down she went by omnibus, a packet of sandwiches in one pocket, and in the other a very large bag of all sorts of nuts for the birds. Then, of course, she had to carry all her painting paraphernalia—her sketching easel and stool, and a box full of colors, and two tiny bottles of oil and turpentine, and a bundle of extra superfine brushes, and a nice clean canvas.

She had not much time to look at the other animals but she caught sight of a large turtle and she did think a good scrub would not hurt him. She sped on her way to the parrot and bird house, but, oh! what a din, and bustle, all the parrots screeching and chattering and trying to outvie each other. There would be no peace there, she thought, so out she went into the fresh air and, looking across she saw some stands, and just a row of most gorgeous looking birds swinging away merrily. "I know what those birds are," she said. "Those are macaws, not parrots and not cockatoos, but something like both. I have read about them, they come from South America." The beauty of their coloring interested her and she stopped at each stand and had a chat with each macaw. How pleased they seemed to see her—there they were, swinging on one claw from their perch, and diving about and twisting themselves, just like acrobats. Miss Potopaint gave them some of the nuts and there was such a chuckling sound of contentment from all the macaws. The one she chose to paint was a bright blue one; she wondered how she could ever get so bright a blue, or so bright a green—had she even such a color in her box, or was such a beautiful color ever made, and there she sat, palette in hand, gazing at Mr. Macaw.

Schools of children, accompanied by the governesses, came and looked and Miss Potopaint heard many remarks. "She hasn't done much," "I wonder when she is going to begin," and another said, "How funny!" But it wasn't funny, she was only wondering how she could ever get Mr. Macaw to sit still. Miss Potopaint began to coax and talk to him, and to tell him it was not a bit of use being beautiful unless he was kind too, and he only kept on chuckling and swinging all the more on one claw in a headlong manner, and then deliberately turned his back. What manners! "All right," said Miss Potopaint, "I shall have to leave here and just paint a nice little sparrow." That was too much for Mr. Macaw. He soon sat up on his perch and ruffled his feathers, and sat all humped up and pretended he was fast asleep, with one eye half open. "That won't do, either," said Miss Potopaint, "I don't want a lazy macaw. I shall have to put up my paints and go home if you don't know how to treat an artist properly." Then Mr. Macaw sat up, bolt upright, and glared straight ahead; and so she began to paint, but one side of his head was prettier than the other and she really did want to paint a side view of his head. "Not very artistic to have your head painted the same way as your body, Mr. Macaw. Can't you just turn your head to the right, do, dear." Mr. Macaw had made up his mind to have his head to the left, so that was sufficient. "Do, dear," said Miss Potopaint, and all the little girls and boys standing in a crowd at the back laughed and said, "Isn't he an odd bird?" Miss Potopaint said, "Yes, indeed, he is just having a bit of fun with me," and then it sounded like a chuckle and as if he said, "Is he?" "Do, dear, I have some lovely extra fine nuts and candies in my pocket." That bit of coaxing helped matters somewhat and he gradually turned his head the way Miss Potopaint wanted it, but just as she wanted to paint him, round he popped it the other way, and he deliberately kept doing this. However, she managed to get quite a snapshot sort of portrait of him. The little crowd cheered with glee and Miss Potopaint was highly amused because she had understood Mr. Macaw, and now he had his nuts and sweets. "It is too dark to paint any more," said Miss Potopaint. "I must go home now. You've been a most praiseworthy macaw, and I thank you. Don't be surprised if your portrait in a gorgeous gold frame is not hung on the line at the Royal Academy, Mr. Macaw. Oh, really, it may, it may," and down the vistas of trees it echoed, "It may, it may."

Sunset

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The clouds go walking, one by one,
Along the pathway of the sun.
They chase him down, along the sky,
And drift in gateways, wide and high.
In scarlet gateways, locked with gold,
And hung with banners, white and bold.
The clouds go walking, one by one,
Along the pathway of the sun.



"Boys and girls, come out to play, the moon doth shine as bright as day"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Travel on the Veldt

If all children have heard of the veldt perhaps they have not all heard how people travel over it. A line of railway runs through it, but it has no branch lines, and the veldt is very large. But you say why not use a motor car? So one can, near the few towns. But when the roads are little more than tracks, and farms are many miles apart, it is not much used. All the boys and most of the girls can ride a horse, of course, but when a family wants to visit a neighbor or go to church, the little ones and the mother go in what is called a cape cart, which carries at least four passengers. It is like a hooded American buggy, only bigger and stronger, and has only two wheels, so that the many bundles and parcels it holds have to be put in very carefully or they will all be tilted over. Then one has to learn to hold on tight, or one is bobbed up and down like a rubber ball as the cart sinks into deep ruts or bumps over big stones in the road. As the cape cart is drawn by two horses it goes quite fast.

But for a long journey, far from the railway, one would go in a wagon drawn by 16 or 20 oxen. It is made to carry everything needful from a bed to a water barrel, but it only travels a few miles a day. As the sun is hot in South Africa all the year round, a stop is always made from about 11 o'clock till 4 in the afternoon. Now on the veldt the rain falls in the summer so that the grass is green and there are beautiful flowers everywhere. But winter on the veldt is a dry season. The grass turns yellow and as far as one can see, there is nothing else but great stones, bushes, and in the distance bare hills of the strangest shapes.

But you ask, are there no trees? There are, but only near the farmhouses or on the banks of streams. One may travel days, and never see any. But one could not go many miles and not see animals. Among the thorn bushes and rocks scramble long-legged, fat-tailed sheep. Flocks of ostriches come into view and fly away like the wind. Antelopes, giraffes, and animals something like a deer appear and disappear. But none come near the wagon until it stops, and then the field rat, which is really like a squirrel, hops about wanting to know all that is going on. At night sometimes lions are heard roaring, and jackals howling. But they are kept away by the fires kept up by the kaffirs, for in South Africa all the servants are natives. A kaffir has charge of the team of oxen and he is a very good driver. He talks, and yells, and cracks his long whip as a white man might on the same job.

In wandering over the veldt what one misses most after trees is water. There are no lakes, and the streams which are in flood during the summer, fall to a trickle in the winter. Sometimes they dry up altogether. When the wagon reaches one in this state it is a serious matter because the thirsty oxen have a drink. But if the season is not dry, there is a way of getting water if one only knows how. What

Boys and girls, come out to play,
The moon doth shine as bright as day;
Come with a whoop, come with a call,
Come with a good will, or don't you
come at all!

Up with the ladder and down the wall,
A halfpenny roll will serve us all.
You find milk and I'll find flour,
And we'll have a pudding in less
than an hour.

At Big Crow Lake
What's in a Name?

He was a very pretty mushroom. His umbrella top was a bright pink; his gills were white and so was his stalk.

Two days ago he had pushed his way up through the fallen leaves, just a little round ball of a thing. Yesterday he had opened up like a parachute and today he was bigger still and very much more important.

You see, yesterday was his red letter day. He found out that he had a name of his own.

It happened in this wise. Joan and her father were wandering through the woods at the back of their camp on Big Crow Lake. They had followed a deer trail until they came to a tiny clearing among the silver birch trees and the pine.

"There's one," said Joan's father, and he pointed to our little mushroom. Down he went on his hands and his knees and looked at it most carefully.

"What kind of a mushroom is it?" asked Joan.

"It's a Russula," said her father. "Some have pink tops, some green and some purple."

He opened up his camera and very carefully took a photograph of it. Joan watched him.

"There, little Russula," she said, when he had finished, "now we will have a picture of you in our book."

"Russula, Russula," so that was his name. The little mushroom said it over and over again. He wanted all his brothers with the green tops and the purple to know their names, too, and very soon they did.

The news traveled fast through the woods. The ants spread it, so did the lady birds and the flies. It seemed to the little mushroom that even the trees were muttering to themselves "Russula, Russula."

Now that he had a name, all the animals came to see our little mushroom. The wise toad himself paid him a visit, but he wasn't very much impressed. "Even now," he grunted, "you're not big enough to make a comfortable stool for me."

The yellow mushrooms who grew just on the other side of the fallen log heard the news, too. They dress all in bright yellow, their tops are yellow, so are their stalks and their gills, and very pretty they are and easy to find.

Three of them grew together, a big one and two smaller brothers.

"I wish we had a name, too," said the smallest.

"So do I," said the next one, "then the green frog, the black and gold dragon fly and the wise toad would come and see us."

"Well," said their big brother, "even if we had the grandest name there is, the damp earth wouldn't smell better, the night dew wouldn't be cooler

and the sunbeams wouldn't come down one bit more often than they do."

"Besides," said the tiny brother, "we may have a splendid name only we just don't happen to know it."

When Joan's father published his book the photograph of the Russula was on Page 120, but on the very first page, and in color, was a picture of the yellow mushroom, and underneath it was written "Chantrelle."

So they really had a name after all.

Yellow-Wort

Yellow-wort is a plant of the gentian family, and as soon as you see it, you will know that you have found something different from the common flowers of the field. It is about a foot or 18 inches high, very erect, and of a strange glaucous appearance, the latter being caused by the grayish-blue color of its leaves. But yellow-wort grows only in special places.

It loves best the sunny slopes of chalk and limestone hills and pastures, and seldom indeed will you find it anywhere else. Also you will observe that it is always most beautiful in the morning sun, for yellow-wort is one of those wild plants that are known as "clock-flowers," because of their regular hours of opening and closing and the flowering hours for yellow-wort are from 9 in the morning until about 4 in the afternoon. Of course, it does not observe these hours as regularly as we should do, and cloudy days affect it a good deal, but for a flower, its regular habits are very remarkable.

The flowers of the yellow-wort are like many-pointed stars of a beautiful, clear yellow, the points varying in number from six to eight. They are about half an inch in diameter, and occur in large numbers towards the upper part of the plant. The grayish leaves grow in opposite pairs, but are strangely joined together at their bases, so that the two leaves really make one, with the main stem passing through the center.

Butterflies

Watch a butterfly flitting about on a warm summer day. When it gets at all near a flower, it knows quite well whether another intruder has been there before and taken all the honey. It knows exactly what kind of honey it likes best and, as different flowers have different honey, it only goes to the flower which keeps the right sort.

When it has found the right store it alights gently on the flower. Now watch. It keeps its wings together over its back for a minute and is almost invisible. Then suddenly there is a flash of color as its wings open and disclose all the beautiful patterns,

How We Pressed Our Maple Leaves

Yesterday was a holiday and we spent it in the woods. It was the grandest fun. We rode our bicycles over a very bumpy road as far as the maple bush, and when I say we, I mean, Edward, Alan and I. They're my younger brothers and we've been riding together.

We walked ever so far through the bush till we all decided it must be lunch time and as Alan is the youngest and a scout, Edward and I let him do the cooking, while we lay on our backs in the sun and looked up at the blue sky through bright red leaves. Yes, I did say bright red leaves. You see this is Canada and the month's October and that explains things.

If you don't live here or if you don't have pink maple trees of your own I wish you could come and see these. Some trees are as red as tomatoes, some are yellow gold and some are both mixed. You can find any shade you fancy from pale lemon to deep crimson.

We came to this same bush in the spring and saw all the maples tapped and a tin can hanging on each one ready to catch the sap that makes the sugar.

We picked whole armfuls of branches, the brightest we could reach, and tied them in bunches and hung them on our handle bars going home.

When we got back I filled all the jars and pots we could find with leaves and made the house look as pretty as a garden, but we still had lots left over and we couldn't think what to do with them, so we asked Aunt Ella. Aunt Ella is staying with us and she writes stories and often knows things.

"You must press them, of course," she said, "get a whole lot of newspapers, Alan," and off Alan went.

"Mary, you ask your mother if you may put them under the mattress in the blue room, there's no one sleeping there," and off I went, and mother said we could.

Edward and Aunt Ella carried the leaves up to the blue room and we lifted the soft mattress off the bed and spread a layer of newspapers on the spring mattress, then we laid our lovely maple branches on that and covered them up with more newspapers. Alan and Edward put back the mattress and the whole thing was finished. Aunt Ella says we must leave them there till the moisture has all dried out. She says they will be rather flat but if we arrange them cleverly and put some little pine branches among them they will be just splendid and last all the winter.

Lady-Flowers

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Beside a limping fence of ours
The balsam blossoms stand in rows;
We call them real, these lady-flowers,
And twirl them on their slippered toes.

They spread their fluted skirts as wide
As if they'd crinoline inside:
For fashions never change, you see,
In garden aristocracy.

The Toys' Adventure

All was perfectly still in the nursery. A broad stream of moonlight swept across the floor from the window and a soft golden streak from a night-light on the mantel shelf crept in from the neighboring room through the door, which was slightly ajar.

Timothy, the tortoiseshell cat crept quietly to the open door, pricked up his ears, with his head on one side, and listened. Yes, he was certain Audrey and Richard were asleep. Back he trotted to the middle of the floor to give a gentle grunt, grunt, grunt, three times as had been arranged. At once a stir began. Out ran Bob, the white fox terrier.

Now from the top of the dolls' house, with a noisy flutter, descended Dandy the duck. Of course Timothy called her to order and reminded her of the sleeping children who were on the other side of the open door, through which the golden light was streaming. In spite of this warning Teddy Bear turned a somersault over the edge of the playbox and landed with a thud on the floor. "If you rouse the master and mistress our trip is all off," urged Timothy, rather sharply. "I know, but there was a box of bricks on my foot, and I was pulling hard to get free, when it let me go with a jerk and over the edge I went. I really was not anxious to bump my head on the floor."

"I wonder what has happened to the lambkin. She is keeping us all waiting. Scout around everybody and search for her. Just one short grunt when you have found her, and then we'll all prepare for off." So said Timothy, the organizer of the fun. Bob, Dandy and Teddy were busy in a moment and round and round the room they went but with no success. Where could Letty have got to?

"Bob, I really don't see the use of your nose, if it can't track one of your own household better than that," said the duck. "And Timothy, where are your eyes that should see so well in the dark?"

"Where are your wings?" replied the dog and the cat. "Just fly for us to the top of the cupboard and find if Letty has been stowed away there. You know she couldn't get down alone if she were." Dandy made rather a fuss and a flutter, in her start from the floor to the cupboard, as ducks are not the best of birds on the wing; but that did not very much matter as her journey came to a successful end. She bobbed her head in the funniest fashion to signify that Letty was found. There was the lambkin lying on her side and she could not right herself because she was fixed to a wooden stand on wheels, and she had not been able to call, for her baa-a was broken. Dandy could not set her straight though she tried her best with her strong beak, so up ran Timothy, in his best apple-tree style. Betty was soon on her wheels again, with a pull and a jerk, but the next question to be solved was the getting of her down to the floor.

This meant a little deliberation and discussion with Bob, below, and a scheme was soon worked out. Letty had a string attached to the front of her stand, by which her master and mistress led her about. Timothy had strong claws and could hold tightly to the end of that string, whilst the little lamb was lowered tail down. All went calmly and well till Letty just passed the cupboard ledge, half way to the floor. Then the gallant rescuer from the top called out that the string was at an end and that there was no more to let go. What should he do?

Now came Bob's chance. He thought this was a great game and had regretted he could not climb like a cat. With two or three rushes and runs he managed to reach the cupboard ledge. He caught the hanging string with his teeth, and Teddy Bear from below gave Timothy the signal to release, and Letty was soon on the floor.

Down ran the cat, and business began. It was necessary to hurry, for arrangements had all been made and they were delayed through Letty. Timothy, as chairman, made his little speech and announced with much dignity the purpose of the night's adventure. As respectable members of a well equipped nursery they had come to the conclusion that it was no longer possible for them to continue with just one grunt among the five. They must learn to make themselves heard, in their own particular fashions. Friends in the neighborhood had been told of the difficulty and the way seemed easy for all with the exception of Teddy Bear. Where to find a real growl they did not know.

Off the strange party set, through the open window. Timothy scrambled up the ivy and the drain pipe on to the roof and there on the tiles he met with Tabby. From her he took lessons in mia-ow in the best possible fashion. Bob leaped down to the ground and made for the kennel of Jock, who was guarding the house. There he obtained a bark of the finest canine style.

Dandy flew to a neighboring field with Letty on his back. He set her down right amongst the lambs, who were roused at once to baa-a, their very best, and show the lambkin how it was done. Then he went for a swim round the pond with his friends and he borrowed a good quack-quack.

Thus the nursery's zoo was all supplied with the exception of Teddy-bear and he did not have long to wait. The other four lent him their grunts which were now of no further use to them, and which when all were combined made a quite forbidding growl.

With that Teddy was really quite satisfied, for the next morning when the little master and mistress came to play with their pets they were amazed at the sound of a very deep growl and the pleasant mia-ow, bow-wow, quack-quack, and baa-a, which came forth in place of the usual monotonous grunt.

THE HOME FORUM

Hazlitt's Daily Work

The three or four hours a day employed by Hazlitt in composition enabled him to produce an essay for a magazine, one of his most profound and masterly Table Talks, in two or three sittings; or a long and brilliant article of thirty or forty pages for the "Edinburgh Review," in about a week. But when he had an entire volume of work in hand he invariably went into the country to execute it, and almost always to the same spot—a little wayside public-house, called "The Hut," standing alone, and some miles distant from any other house, on Winterslow Heath, a barren tract of country on the road to and a few miles from Salisbury. There, ensconced in a little wainscoted parlor, looking out over the bare heath to the distant groves of Norman Court, some of his finest essays were written; there, in utter solitude and silence, many of his least unhappy days were spent.

I have sometimes regretted that I did not go down to this place when he was there, and spend a week with him, as he two or three times pressed me to do. But I have as often pleased myself by thinking that he was much better alone at those times; for he was then comparatively happy... and surrounded by every personal comfort and respect that a profuse expenditure could command from people wholly unaccustomed to such guests, and to whom his advent must have seemed like a godsend: for "The Hut," though it was kept by reputable people, and afforded every needful comfort, was (as I have said) a mere wayside public-house, situated on a barren heath, and was frequented only by a few pedestrian travellers, and by the guards and coachmen of the public conveyances going that road—the high-road from London to Salisbury. The admirable things which Hazlitt wrote at this place, and the tone of mind in which some of them have evidently been composed—particularly the essay "On Living to Oneself"—might justify one in hoping that here at least he tasted of that intellectual peace and contentment which, of all men living, he was the best able to appreciate, and (as it should therefore seem) to enjoy.—From "Personal Recollections," by Richard Henry Stoddard.

The Mocking Bird

From the vale, what music rings,
Fills the bosom of the night;
On the sense, entranced, flinging
Spells of witchery and delight!
O'er magnolia, lime and cedar,
From your locust-top, it swells,
Like the chant of serenade,
Or the rhymes of silver bells!
—Alexander Beaufort Meek.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50 Single Copies, 5c
Five cents per copy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
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Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
STUDENTS of Christian Science finding joy in the proof which Christian Science gives of the fact that good is the natural and inherent right of man, may well pause to remind themselves of the importance of gratitude as a large factor in their growth spiritward. A constant state of gratitude is a consistent declaration of the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Mind and its ever-governing activity.

When a problem presents itself to be solved, one is prone to open the door to suggestions of discouragement and ask, "Why should I have this to meet?" The correct mental attitude with which to undertake the solution of the problem would be one of joy that there is an opportunity to prove God's power, and the understanding of divine Principle, to conquer every suggestion of evil. The acceptance of the argument of discouragement is a virtual admission of the false suggestion that Mind is powerless to help.

When Jesus was confronted with the problem of raising Lazarus from the dead, he did not waste time in wondering why he had this work to do, nor did he wait until Lazarus had come forth before expressing gratitude. His first step was one of thankfulness which he expressed by saying, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." Then it was that his recognition of the deathless law of Life freed Lazarus.

Back of the thoughts of ingratitude, one will always find fear lurking. Is it not fear that something is to be taken from us, or that some evil is about to befall us? Perhaps there is the suggestion that some one is usurping our place or position. If God is Principle, nothing can be taken from us. We would never fear that we could be deprived of the multiplication table. Why? Because we know it. Likewise if we know substance to be spiritual we can never doubt for a moment that our every need is supplied.

It is not so desirable to have a large bank account as to have a right mental attitude. Adverse financial conditions might sweep away in a night the material gains which one has struggled for years to acquire, while with a knowledge of Principle, we can demonstrate the power of Mind to supply every human need. Jesus did not have an accumulation of material wealth, or possessions, yet there never lived a richer man. When a material need presented itself, he had only to exercise his knowledge of divine Mind to supply the demand, as when he turned the water into wine, when he fed the multitudes, and when he took the money out of the fish's mouth.

Gratitude cannot exist in one's heart at the same time with hatred or condemnation. The one must necessarily preclude the other. Gratitude is an acknowledgment of Mind's ever-present love and protection, while a mental state of hatred or condemnation is a denial of Mind and of man as the complete manifestation of Mind. The latter tends toward death instead of life, as Mrs. Eddy expresses it (page 12, "Miscellaneous Writings"): "Hate no one; for hatred is a plague-spot that spreads its virus and kills at last. If indulged, it masters us; brings suffering upon suffering to its possessor, throughout time and beyond the grave. If you have been badly wronged, forgive and forget: God will recompense this wrong, and punish more severely than you could, him who has striven to injure you. Never return evil for evil; and, above all, do not fancy that you have been wronged when you have not been."

As students of Christian Science, do we not often forget to be grateful for the benefits received? Do we not complain because a neighbor seems to have more than we? Mrs. Eddy says (page 3, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." It is not enough to express gratitude outwardly; we must live it and let our lives witness to our sincerity.

There is a tendency in the human mind to blame others when conditions go wrong. One is disposed to say, or think, "If some one else had done differently, I would not have had this trouble." The true metaphysician knows that there is no justification for this mental attitude, because he knows that it is the privilege of each one to demonstrate his uninterrupted, inflexible relationship with his divine Principle, God. He then wastes no time in condemning others, but begins immediately to examine his own consciousness to find the cause. He knows that his world is just what his concept of it is. If he constantly insists on seeing man as God sees him, he will then reap the benefit of this righteous thinking. On the other hand, if he entertains thoughts of poverty, limitation, self-pity, or fear, his life will manifest inharmonious conditions. The true Christian Scientist also knows that if he admits any consciousness of sickness, his body will express discord. Then does it not behoove us to begin now to awaken from the dream which the carnal mind would impose upon us, and to exclude all beliefs of evil, whether they be

envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, revenge, sin, sickness, or death?

In Isaiah we read, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." What greater benefit can we ask? The gift is ours and we have only to accept and be grateful for what the hand of Love offers us. We have only to purify our daily thinking and living, in order to inherit our God-given freedom from want, woe, sickness, sin, and death.

master told me so. He's first in everything, and in the Town Hall the other night he spelt everybody down." "What! In Hillsborough?" Uncle Eb asked incredulously. "Yes, in Hillsborough," said Hope, "and there were doctors and lawyers and college students and I don't know who all in the match." "Most remarkable!" said Brower. "Treememjous!" exclaimed Uncle Eb. "I heard about it over at the mills 't-day," said Tip Taylor. Elizabeth Brower was unable to

sendin' uv it back. Ye dunno who sent it." "What'll I do with it?" Mrs. Brower asked, laughing in a way that showed a sense of absurdity. "I'd a been tickled with it thirty years ago, but now—folks 'ud think I was crazy." "Never heard such fol de rol," said Uncle Eb. "If ye move 't the village it'll come handy 't go 't meetin' in." That seemed to be unanswerable and conclusive, at least for the time being, and the silk was laid away.—Irving Bacheller in "Eben Holden."

figure... moved through the old city towards the lodging of Cornelius, certainly not by the most direct course, however eager to rejoin the friend of yesterday.

Bent as keenly on seeing as if his first day in Rome were to be also his last, the two friends descended along the Vicus Tuscus, with its rows of stalls, into the via Nova, where the fashionable people were busy shopping; and Marius saw with much amusement the frizzled heads, then à la mode. A glimpse of the

The Stevensons in the South Seas

Jaluit, the German seat of government for the Marshalls. We could see the commissioner's house, painted a terra-cotta red, looking very pretty under the green trees. Went on shore, a blazing hot day. We were all dressed up for the occasion, Louis with his best trousers, yellow silk socks of a very odd shape, knitted by his mother for a parting present, dirty white canvas shoes, and a white linen coat from the trade room that could not be buttoned because of its curious fit. It was hoped, however, that a gold watch and chain might cover all deficiencies. I wore a blue linen native dress, entirely concealed by a long black lace cloak, and on my head a black turban with a spotted veil. Our feet were certainly the weak point, my stockings being red and my shoes cut in ribbons by the coral. Not having gloves, I put on all my rings which flashed bravely in the sun. On board ship our appearance caused a decided sensation and was considered most respectable, and reflecting great credit on the Janet.

The Commissioner showed me the "garden," an acre or so of highland plants grown in foreign soil brought in vessels. The commissioner's room was decorated with trophies of native arms, armor etc. He promised to have a native sailing chart made for Louis. These charts are very curious things, indeed, made of sticks, some curved, some straight, caught here and there by a small yellow cowry. The cowries represent islands, the sticks both currents and winds and days' sailing. The distances between the islands have nothing to do with miles, but with hours only. These charts are very little used now, only one old chief knowing how to make them, but the time was when each young chief must pass his examination in the charts, knowing them by heart, as they were never taken to sea but kept at home for reference and continual study. We lunched with the commissioner and, the steam-whistle calling us soon after, we went on board to start immediately for Majuro. —From "The Cruise of the Janet Nichol," by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson.

The Brown Evejar

Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping
Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star.
Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle-note unvaried,
Brooding o'er the gloom, spins the brown evejar.
—George Meredith.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Irish landscape

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by H. Enright Mooney

Mr. Tee San's Garden

Mr. Tee San's garden is one of the most fascinating spots in China, with the bright autumn sunshine glinting through the pretty bits of trellis-work on its fantastic rocks, and zigzag bridges, and pretty pavilions, and lighting up the truly exquisite specimens of chrysanthemums sometimes on show there. There is the spiky little chrysanthemum, the tiger's mouseth, and huge maroon blossoms fading off into delicate cream in the center, and many other uncommon varieties, each in its appropriate pot, spaciouse, foursquare, and creamy, apparently just made to be painted, and each placed at exactly the right elevation by means of its light wooden stand, sometimes raising the pot an inch or two, sometimes about eight feet, and always so slanted, that the flowers are tilted down toward the spectator, thus showing themselves off in their entirety. But it is not so much worth while to go to this garden in order to see the chrysanthemum, as to admire the infinite variety of Chinese decoration crowded into what is really a very confined space, but which is made to appear a garden large enough to lose oneself in. Rows of bamboo stems of soft blue-green china relieve the monotony of the walls, with their open air-spaces in between, as do also various graceful interlacings of tiles. There are doors of all sorts and sizes, like a horseshoe, like a pentagon, like a leaf cut somewhat irregularly down the middle by the leaf stem, and with outer edge fluted like a leaf. There are grottoes, of course, artificial mounds made out of rock work, and quaint lumps of stone, looking as if they had been masses of molten metal suddenly hardened in their grotesqueness; also, as a matter of course, inside the pavilions there are various specimens of that landscape stone—dear to the heart of the Chinaman, and said to come from Yunnan—framed and hanging on the walls. There used to be also a magnificent peacock; a mandarin duck, with its quaint, bright, decisive coloring; golden pheasants; a scarlet-faced monkey, and a pale-faced; and a little company of white geese, and another of white rabbits. But to enumerate the treasures of the garden gives no idea of the artistic skill with which it has been laid out; so that every one who sits down in it even in the most commonplace manner, and even those most unpicturesque of human beings, Chinese men and women, immediately become an integral part of a picture.—From "Intimate China," by Mrs. Archibald Little.

Around the Stove

Supper over and the dishes out of the way we gathered about the stove. "Well," said Hope, "I've got some news to tell you—this boy is the best scholar of his age in this country." "That so?" said David. Uncle Eb stopped his hammer that was lifted to crack a nut and pulled his chair close to Hope's. Elizabeth looked at her daughter and then at me, a smile and a protest in her face. "True as you live," said Hope. "The

stem this tide of enthusiasm. I had tried to stop it, but, instantly, it had gone beyond my control. If I could be hurt by praise the mischief had been done.

"It's very nice, indeed," said she soberly. "I do hope it won't make him conceited. He should remember that people do not always mean what they say."

"He's too sensible for that, mother," said David.

"Shucks!" said Uncle Eb, "he ain't no fool if he is a good speller." "Tip," said David, "you'll find a box in the sleigh 'at come by express. I wish ye'd go'n git it."

We all stood looking while Tip brought it in and pried off the top boards with a hatchet.

"Careful, now!" Uncle Eb cautioned him. "Might spill sumthin'."

The top off, Uncle Eb removed a layer of pasteboard. Then he pulled out a lot of colored tissue paper, and under that was a package, wrapped and tied. Something was written on it.

"For Hope," I read, as I passed it to her.

"Hooray!" said Uncle Eb, as he lifted another, and the last package, from the box.

"For Mrs. Brower," were the words I read upon that one.

The strings were cut, the wrappers torn away, and two big rolls of shiny silk loosened their coils on the table. Hope uttered a cry of delight. A murmur of surprise and admiration passed from one to another. Elizabeth lifted a rustling fold and held it to the lamplight. We passed our hands over the smooth sheen of the silk.

"Well, I swan!" said Uncle Eb. "Eggzacly!" said David Brower. "Jes like a kitten's ear!"

"Elizabeth lifted the silk and let it flow to her feet. Then for a little she looked down, draping it to her skirt and moving her foot to make the silk rustle."

"David," she said, still looking at the glory of glossy black that covered her plain dress.

"Well, mother," he answered. "Was you fool enough 't go'n buy this stuff fer me?"

"No, mother—it come from New York City," he said.

"From New York City?" was the exclamation of all.

Elizabeth Brower looked thoughtfully at her husband.

"Clear from New York City," she repeated.

"From New York City," said he. "Wall, of all things!" said Uncle Eb, looking over his spectacles from one to another.

"It's from the Livingstone boy," said Mrs. Brower. "I've heard he's the son of a rich man."

"I don't think we ought to keep it," said Mrs. Brower, looking up thoughtfully.

"Shucks and shavin's!" said Uncle Eb, "Ye don't know but what I had it sent myself."

Hope went over and put her arms around his neck.

"Did you, Uncle Eb?" she asked. "Now you tell me the truth, Uncle Eb."

"Wouldn't say 't I did," he answered, "but I don't want a see ye go

An Irish Afternoon

It is a cloudless spring afternoon. The young oaks are opening their leaves to the sunlight, leaves translucent green and gold, while their chenille-like blooms of light yellow sway gently in the breeze. By the edge of the wood the children are gathering the cowslips that thickly sprinkle the fields. There are cowslip balls to be made, those light balls breathing a scent so gracious that no one who has known the delightful occupation on a spring day in Ireland ever forgets it.

Then there is a fire to be made of the last year's leaves and sticks that encumber the paths in the wood. The thick volume of smoke billows upward in the pure air, ever forming fantastic and changing shapes as it rises, later to flatten out and lie motionless in horizontal strata of warm-colored mist. Gradually and imperceptibly this mingles with the mist rising from the river. The little town is partially veiled from the sight and becomes a fairy abode, its roofs and chimneys the delightful and unsubstantial figments of a dream.

A Morning in Imperial Rome

Marius awoke early and passed curiously from room to room, noting for more careful inspection by and by the rolls of manuscripts. Even greater than his curiosity in gazing for the first time on this ancient possession, was his eagerness to look out upon Rome itself, as he pushed back curtain and shutter, and stepped forth in the fresh morning upon one of the many balconies, with an oft-repeated dream realised at last.

What Marius then saw was in many respects, after all deduction of difference, more like the modern Rome than the enumeration of particular losses might lead us to suppose; the Renaissance, in its most ambitious mood and with amplest resources, having resumed the ancient classical tradition there, with no break or obstruction, as it had happened, in any very considerable work of the middle ages. Immediately before him, on the square, steep height, where the earliest little old Rome had huddled itself together, arose the palace of the Caesars. Half-veiling the vast substruction of rough, brown stone—line upon line of successive ages of builders—the trim, old-fashioned garden walks, under their closely-woven walls of dark glossy foliage, test of long and careful cultivation, wound grandly, among choice trees, statues and fountains, distinct and sparkling in the full morning sunlight, to the richly tinted mass of pavilions and corridors above.

How often had Marius looked forward to that first, free wandering through Rome, to which he now went forth with a heart in the town sunshine (like a mist of fine gold-dust spread through the air) to the height of his desire, making the dun coolness of the narrow streets welcome enough at intervals. . . . So the grave pensive

Marmorata, the haven at the river-side, where specimens of all the precious marbles of the world were lying amid great white blocks from the quarries of Luna, took his thoughts for a moment to his distant home. They visited the flower-market, lingering where the coronari pressed on them the newest species, and purchasing zinnias, now in blossom (like painted flowers, thought Marius), to decorate the folds of their togas. Loitering to the other side of the Forum, past the great Galen's . . . shop, after a glance at the announcements of new poems on sale attached to the doorstep of a famous bookseller, they entered the curious library of the Temple of Peace, then a favorite resort of literary men, and read, fixed there for all to see, the Diurnal or Gazetteer of the day. . . . Twelve o'clock was come before they left the Forum, waiting in a little crowd to hear the Accensus, according to old custom, proclaim the hour of noonday, at the moment when, from the steps of the Senate-house, the sun could be seen standing between the Rostra and the Graecostasis. He exerted for this function a strength of voice, which confirmed in Marius a judgment the modern visitor may share with him, that Roman throats and Roman chests, namely, must, in some peculiar way, be differently constructed from those of other people. Such judgment indeed he had formed in part the evening before, noting, as a religious procession passed him, how much noise a man and a boy could make, though not without a great deal of real music, of which in truth the Romans were then as ever passionately fond.

Hence the two friends took their way through the Via Flaminia, almost along the line of the modern Corso, already bordered with handsome villas, turning presently to the left into the Field-of-Mars, still the playground of Rome. But the vast public edifices were grown to be almost continuous over the grassy expanse, represented now only by occasional open spaces of verdure and wild-flowers.—From "Marius the Epicurean," by Walter Pater.

Where Avon's Oaks Are Green

There are no oaks in all the shires
I love so well as those that spill
Smooth acorns from their mailed cups
Along the Warwick lanes; and still
The Avon holds as clear a way
As Tweed or Thames, and never
blows
The wind along a sweeter land
Than that wheredown the Avon goes.
I know the south, I know the north,
I've walked the counties up and
down,
I've seen the ships go round the coast
From Mersey dock to London town;
I've seen the spires of east and west,
And sung for joy of what I've seen,
But oh, my heart is ever faint
Of ways where Avon's oaks are
green.
—John Drinkwater.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1920

EDITORIALS

Harding and Coolidge

As Professor Charles Edward Merriam of the University of Chicago says in his new book on "American Political Ideas," "This is primarily an age of advertising and brokerage, and the party leaders serve the useful purpose of purveyors of political ideas and agents. These they present and advertise, looking for acceptance and approval, which spells political success." The election of Senator Warren G. Harding and Governor Calvin Coolidge as President and Vice-President of the United States is, of course, the result of just such advertising and indicates just such acceptance and approval by the voters. In other words, the Republican advertising and brokerage have, in this case, been more successful than the Democratic. The voters of the United States, including the newly enfranchised women, have approved and accepted Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge after a thorough opportunity to consider the advertising of both parties from every point of view. When a campaign of advertising has been successful, in that it has resulted in a favorable choice on the part of those it was intended to reach, the next consideration for all is just how much real service follows the choice.

The new Administration will have a constantly broadening opportunity to serve not only the citizens of the United States but the citizens of all the rest of the world also, in arranging the best possible adjustment of the new international cooperation that is so universally demanded. Though the tactics of the campaign for votes have tended to obscure rather than to clarify some of the points at issue, the fact remains that Mr. Harding has repeatedly stated, as in his letter of October 20 to Mr. Abbott B. Rice, that he prefers "an association of nations to a league of nations, the latter implying force and the imposition of a super-government of the world for which we are not, by any means, ready, and which, to my mind, is more likely to provoke quarrels and incite war than to promote and preserve peace." If, after his inauguration, Mr. Harding can help to consummate even "an association of nations," with the aid of such men as Elihu Root, there will be little quarrel in the end over the mere name of the form of cooperation achieved. With a Senate consisting of less than a two-thirds Republican majority, he will need the assistance of Democratic votes. Thus there may not be so much change in the present League, before it is finally accepted by the United States, as some of its most vigorous opponents have desired.

In other words, the acceptance and approval of the Republican advertising during the campaign means simply that the voters have decided that a Republican administration for the next four years is what they wish after considering all the circumstances. In choosing Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, the many have doubtless had confidence also that the new Cabinet will be the strongest possible. If the new President includes among his advisers men like Elihu Root, Mr. Taft, and perhaps even Governor Lowden of Illinois, and some of the others who have come to be regarded as thorough statesmen, whether or not they are actually Cabinet members, the progress of the next few years in the settling down to a vigorous peace basis should be rapid and sure. For this, however, the new President will need also the sincere and unselfish advice of Democrats as well as Republicans. All those who earnestly desire a more intelligent international relationship than ever before, whether they call it the League of Nations, a league of nations, an association of nations, or anything else, will have to unite on what is essential, and let the relatively minor points be worked out as the understanding of the needs develops.

The campaign of advertising, which has preceded the election, has been reasonably dignified, without the extreme bitterness which has sometimes previously been evident. Nothing has occurred which should embitter in any way the attitude of the losers toward the winners. In fact, even many of the differences of opinion, which arose in order that there might appear to be a great issue before the country, will soon subside before the necessity for some sort of working agreement. Mr. Harding has promised the electorate that he will set to work at once to bring about actual peace. Now that he has been elected, it is possible, of course, that the Peace Treaty may be taken up again and acted upon, with modifications, before the inauguration, though the victors in the election will probably desire to make it unmistakable that it is they who are consummating this end. In any case, victory in the election, or even the ratification of some kind of peace treaty, is really just a beginning. The new administration will find many subjects that require the most thoroughly intelligent reasoning. Many of these subjects have not yet appeared as important. The best support that the people as a whole can give to the new President will be the expectation of consistently intelligent action from him and from his advisers. A man who has received the approval of the electorate is entitled to act in accord with his sincere convictions and to represent in his acts the reasoning of those who elected him. In doing so, he should have the encouragement of all the people who are demanding and looking for the best.

Both Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge are men of dignity and undoubted ability. Their equality to the tasks before them should become more and more evident as they actively begin their work. From now until the inauguration in March the President-elect will be kept busy with the necessary study of the whole situation, with the securing of advice from all sides, and with the arrangement of his constructive program. The general public will become better acquainted with his way of working now that the campaign is over, and will be alertly patient in the expectation that his way of working will mean vigorous progress in international cooperation as well as in internal affairs. A man elected to the presidency cer-

tainly deserves to be sustained in accord with the highest possible standard, for only in this way can he be aided in the achievement of the ideal of government.

No-License Campaign in Scotland

It is hard to imagine that ever before in the history of Scotland has so much interest been taken in deciding a national issue as in the no-license campaign now being carried on throughout the country. Both sides, it is evident, regard the decisions now being made as having an importance far beyond the borders of Scotland. Every town and village throughout the northern kingdom may be affected by these decisions, but there can be no question that the anxiety of the liquor interests is caused even more by the possible effect of a no-license vote in Scotland upon England, than by a contemplation of the immediate results to themselves of any considerable abolition of the license in Scotland. England and Wales, with a population of some 37,000,000, are very much more important as a liquor market than Scotland, with its population of less than 5,000,000.

The liquor interests, in other words, are well aware that a strong no-license vote north of the Tweed would certainly be the beginning of the end, as far as the liquor business was concerned, south of it. Hence the whole effort of these interests has, for months past, been concentrated in Scotland, and the wet campaign, as it is now coming, quite generally, to be called, has been carried on with a virulence which, at every turn, reveals an increasing apprehension amongst its supporters that they may be "playing a losing game." Every effort has been made to becloud the issue, and all the old stock arguments, today wearing terribly threadbare, are still being advanced.

In these circumstances, the clear-cut statements of the National Citizens Council of Scotland are peculiarly valuable. With a wisdom most welcome, the council has all along refused to be drawn aside into the discussion of any other issues than those arising out of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, under which the no-license vote is being taken, and, in reply to the old cry of "the liberty of the subject," continues most patiently, but quite remorselessly, to point out that never before, in all probability, in the history of democratic government has the subject been more utterly at liberty to decide for himself than at the present polls.

Thus, in a recent issue of *The Campaigner*, the National Citizens Council drew special attention to the fact that the Temperance (Scotland) Act was passed in 1913 as an agreed measure with the assent of all the political parties in the State; whilst the operation of the local option clauses of the act was postponed for seven years in order to avoid any prejudice to existing license holders, and in order to give the trade ample notice. "The electors' turn has come," *The Campaigner* declared, "to control directly the granting and renewal of certificates, instead of leaving these to the licensing courts. The act, as an extension of individual and political liberty, makes the electors in each area, for the first time, sole judges as to their own requirements, and leaves the issue to be decided by them at the polls. They are empowered, either to leave things as they are under the present licensing system, or to reduce the retail certificates by one-quarter, or to refuse the grant or renewal of public houses' or grocers' licenses."

Such a statement puts the issue about as plainly as it could be put, and by this time, it is safe to say, this is the view generally accepted by the voters, whether they intend to vote no-license or not. Nevertheless, the trade has made its appeal against a no-license vote mainly on just this ground of its being an infringement of personal liberty. The picture presented by the trade is that of a whole people yearning for the maintenance of the status quo having a no-license system forced upon them, in some altogether unexplained and inexplicable way, by a small army of fanatics and cranks.

The fact of the matter is, however, that prohibition is no longer a policy the results of which are a subject for speculation. Every week that passes sees the accumulation of a great mass of facts concerning the practical effect of prohibition, throughout, not only the United States, but Canada. The Scots elector, in spite of all the liquor interests may do to prevent him, is steadily setting these facts side by side with the "terrible forecasts" of the trade, and appraising the latter at their just value. When, therefore, the liquor interests declare, as they do in a poster, at the present time to be seen in many places in Scotland, that prohibition "reduces revenue," "blocks social reform," "impedes reconstruction," "renders thousands idle," and "imposes heavier taxes," the Scots elector, it may be ventured, remains "surprisingly unmoved." There is no getting away from the proof afforded by the eating of the pudding.

State Authority Defied

THE theoretical working out of the plan evolved at a special session of the Indiana Legislature, under which the production and distribution of coal in that State was to be controlled and regulated, seems to have been quite satisfactory up to a given point. The crucial test of the newly assumed power of a state thus to supervise the operation of a great producing industry in time of peace appears to have been reached with the announced refusal of the mine operators to produce and deliver coal at the price designated by the commission's order. Possibly the mine operators are convinced that the adage which has to do with the horse that can be led to water but cannot be made to drink has a more or less general application, and that it fits the present case exactly. At any rate, they have announced their determination to oppose the operation of the commission's order, supplementing the original ruling which fixed prices at the mouth of the mine and on board cars, which seeks to compel a minimum monthly production of 1,600,000 tons, for domestic uses alone, not including coal mined for railroads and manufacturing. Violation of the commission's order, which prescribes that written reports of production shall be rendered weekly, showing the volume of coal mined, the amount offered for sale, and the names of all buyers, is declared to incur a maximum penalty of \$5000, to

which may be added a sentence of one year on the State's penal farm.

Upon the ability of the commission to enforce this order the success or the failure of the State in its courageous experiment will be determined. As previously pointed out in a discussion of Indiana's experiment, this appears to be the first definite effort on the part of a state, in times of peace, thus to assume apparently absolute domination of all branches of what, for the moment at least, may be conceded to be a private industry. It is admitted, of course, that the title to the ground upon which the coal mines are located is vested either in the mine operators or those from whom they hold leases, just as it must be conceded that the business of the coal dealers, be they jobbers, wholesalers, or retailers, is their individual business, perhaps long established. Thus it will, no doubt, be claimed that the Legislature, which presumably represents the sovereign will of all the people of the State of Indiana, is seeking, through the special commission which it has created, or attempted to create, unduly to interfere with and regulate, if not actually to destroy, vested interests which have been built up under the protection of the laws of the State. Primarily it may be said that the theory of those who have gained and enjoyed special privileges under the law, even if it is not the theory of the law itself, is that this vested right, as it is so confidently referred to, shall be perpetuated. The history of civilization affords convincing proof that those who have claimed and defended special privilege, no matter in what form, have always been the last to realize that changed conditions, social, political, or industrial, have made their position untenable, if not actually irreconcilable with the newer order of things.

The people of Indiana have apparently decided that the attitude of the so-called coal monopolists, in all branches of the industry, from producer to distributor, is repugnant to and irreconcilable with present conditions. Claimed vested rights and extravagant special privileges, even though once prodigally granted and lavishly bestowed, will, it may appear, grow more and more difficult to defend and maintain so long as alleged abuses under them are continued or increased. The validity of the order issued by the State's special commission to compel the production and distribution of a predetermined quantity of coal at a fixed price will be determined by the courts, probably not upon the question as to the right of the State to make such an order, but upon the reasonableness of the order itself. It is doubtful if even the most enthusiastic champions of the theory of vested right would care, at the present juncture, on an issue such as that presented in Indiana, to stake the main case, although the point which may now be evaded must, sooner or later, be determined. Once the right of a state to regulate and control producing and distributing industries as it sees fit is established, the era of profiteering will end. The conservative and less precarious method of attack is upon the order, and not upon the law itself, in efforts to avoid the effects of regulations similar to the one attempted in Indiana. Thus it is that the attempt will probably be to have the courts declare the order, fixing the price at which it is sought to have coal produced and offered for sale, confiscatory. Farther than this, perhaps, the mine operators would not care to have the courts go.

About Miles Coverdale's Church

OF ALL the many landmarks supplied by "City churches" in London, none is more remarkable or more familiar to the Londoner than the tower and lantern of St. Magnus the Martyr, close by the Monument. It is, of course, one of the nineteen City churches the demolition of which was recently advised by a special commission, and it is not surprising to find that very urgent petitions have been put forward against the carrying out of any such scheme. For a walk over London Bridge, from the Surrey side, or a walk down Gracechurch Street, going south, would not be the same if one could not look up, every now and again, and catch sight of the curiously graceful tower of St. Magnus, outlined against the sky.

St. Magnus is not an old church as churches go, but then none of the churches hereabouts are really old, for most of them rose out of the ashes of the Great Fire 250 years ago. But if the churches themselves are not old, the sites whereon they stand are hoary with age. And so it is with St. Magnus. It was destroyed at an early period in the Great Fire, and was rebuilt by the great Sir Christopher, in 1676; but for over three hundred years before that date there was a church here, almost at the foot of Old London Bridge. An old record tells how the incumbent of the little chapel on the bridge itself was wont to pay a certain amount each year to the rector of St. Magnus, in lieu of the revenue which his chapel might divert from the parish church. Then as far back as 1302, Hugh Pourt, sheriff of London, and his wife Margaret founded a charity in connection with St. Magnus, and many men notable in the City were connected with its story.

The chief claim of St. Magnus to distinction and regard, however, flows from its connection with Miles Coverdale, the great reformer, and translator of the first complete Bible to be printed in English. Miles Coverdale, like Tyndale, another famous translator of the Bible, was a Yorkshireman, and, in the early days of his career, an Augustinian canon. The dawn of the Reformation in England, however, found him ready, and he quickly became identified with the movement, then becoming so strong, for the translation of the Bible. His own translation was actually completed and published in 1535, and, although no perfect copy is known to exist today, his version of the psalms is still preserved in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. Later on, he was employed by Thomas Cromwell to assist in the translation of the Great Bible, finally issued in 1539. All this, however, was long years before he was connected with the old church near London Bridge. The way of his ultimately entering on his duties there as rector was through many vicissitudes. He was a great preacher, a master of oratory, as he was a master of the English tongue, and his sermons at St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey played no small part in the reforming work of his day.

Ultimately he became Bishop of Exeter, but, on the accession of Mary, was promptly deprived, and, seeking refuge on the Continent, still continued his preaching amongst the English refugees in Denmark. It was on his return to London that, after declining reinstatement at Exeter and the offer of the see of Llandaff from Queen Elizabeth, he became rector of St. Magnus the Martyr. And at St. Magnus and elsewhere throughout the City he continued to preach his wonderful sermons, always drawing great crowds to hear him, but, to the last, a protestant in the literal sense of that term. The Act of Uniformity he could not away with. In the end, he resigned the rectorship of St. Magnus rather than conform.

Editorial Notes

THE most striking thing that has been said about the new Tzecho-Slovakian Republic is that it will be virtually out of debt by the beginning of next year. Thus it will be the only nation in Europe unburdened by a deficit. But there still will be some problems facing the country over which Dr. Masaryk presides which only astute statesmanship can solve. There is something formidable in the thought that Tzecho-Slovakia is almost as large as the new Austria and Hungary combined. The tables have been turned with a vengeance! Then, again, there is a fine boldness, which gives rise to much speculation as to its ultimate effect, in the recent founding of a national church which has broken away from the predominant Roman Catholic body and stipulated that all services must be conducted, not in Latin, but in the national tongue. The land of John Hus is true to its traditions!

HE WHO knows his western America will echo the statement of a writer in the Idaho Statesman that the proverbial "bad man" of the plains is "transferred to the east." The west is, indeed, far safer than the east. There is nothing lonelier than many of the trails and highways scratched upon the surface of those seemingly endless plains of Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, to name only a few of the underpopulated states. Today the "bad man" would find a very poor return for the "capital" or time invested in his pursuit. With the passing of the Indian, the buffalo, the stage-coach, the pony-express, and the pioneers on the great heggars or gold-hunts, a large section of the west is a desert, though a beautiful, a noble one, at that. And there is not much prospect that most of this desert will be other than a manless one for years to come. But some day, America will wake up to a real appreciation of the wisdom and foresight which have preserved for future citizens the vast and lovely tracts known as the national park system.

WORKS of art are traveling from one capital to another in Europe, and, while delight is expressed in one quarter and dismay in another, it is not always easy to estimate the ultimate usefulness of such alterations or even the nature of the motives prompting them. There is one such event in the art world which, however, appears to be just a plain act of friendliness. Belgium, having had the experience of recovering her own great Van Eyck, painted for the altar of St. Bavon in Ghent, is voluntarily restoring to Italy Veronese's "Juno Pouring Out Her Treasures Upon Venice." This picture has been in the Brussels Museum, but it belonged to the ceiling of the Palace of the Doges in Venice. Belgium, in making the restoration, explains that works of art ought to be kept in the places for which they were intended. A very good reason for giving Italy back her Veronese, but, if widely adopted, all the king's horses and all the king's men would certainly not suffice to get all wandering treasures home again.

WHEN education is presented to the child in a way that causes him to love to think, and to think on those phases of life which are most important, truly that education should be commended. An educator recently defined education as a "challenge to the boys and girls to master problems, and to resolve to continue to master problems throughout the future." This definition should be heralded abroad, for there has been altogether too much looking upon education in the light of being "compulsory." Many children have resented being driven to school, whereas if the emphasis had been placed upon the joy and zest of thinking something through to achievement, these very children might have come to prize schooling as their golden opportunity, as a great privilege. Surely that word "challenge" affords a very desirable interpretation of what education should be made to be in the eyes of children, of parents, and of every one.

THE letter addressed by John Barton Payne, United States Secretary of the Interior, to the town-planning conference held recently at Amherst, Massachusetts, wherein he protested against the commercialization of national parks, is deserving of wide publicity. Under existing regulations, the water-power interests have the right to file claims on falling water in any federal reservation, but the federal water-power commission has agreed to refuse to accept any application for power permits within existing national parks until Congress has been given opportunity to pass upon the whole question of power development within such parks. Many people, however, will consider that this is very far from being sufficient protection, and will agree with Mr. Payne when he says that "the argument of utility should not be entertained."

BERNARD SHAW's well-known remark concerning the out-of-work shoemakers of Northampton, many years ago, has a peculiar applicability to the present cotton situation. Why is it, asked Mr. Shaw, that the Northampton shoemakers are out of work when more than half the people in Great Britain would be glad of another pair of shoes? And so anyone might ask today, Why are the cotton spinners of the south of the United States closing down, or threatening to close down, when millions of people in Europe and elsewhere are in great need of cotton garments? Of course, it can be "explained." But no "explanation," it may be ventured, will be found to answer the question.